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CHAIN STORE SPREADS ALL OVER WORLD

Dating From Early Roman Era, Merchandising Plan Shows Steady Growth

CONFORMS ITSELF TO MODERN NEEDS

Some in England and South America Century Old — U. S. Dean Is A. & P.

By VAL FISHER
Principal of Canadian Research Bureau
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The chain store is popularly supposed to be a comparatively modern innovation, but we know that chains of stores existed in the days of the Roman Empire and possibly much earlier. In the excavations at Pompeii, evidence was found that at least one trader had branch stores in several parts of the city.

Like every other innovation, the chain or branch store idea arose to meet the needs of the hour. There is no more harm in one man or firm having a number of stores than in having a fleet of ships, a number of houses, farms, offices, or anything else. It is not more difficult to operate a group of 1000 shops under the Golden Rule than a single store, but as soon as the Golden Rule is violated, whether by the single store owner, or a chain store operator, then the effects of such violation begin to appear.

Probably the oldest chain now operating is that of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was founded in 1670, and which still operates a chain of 250 trading posts or stores, where trappers, Indians and Eskimos fill their daily needs in sub-arctic America. Together with these establishments the company owns a chain of 10 large modern department stores in western Canadian cities. There are chains still operating in England which are said to date back well over a century. Probably the second oldest chain on the American continent is in Brazil, where more than 100 years ago, a Scotsman named Clarke started a shoe business and opened store after store. Today, the Campanhia Calcado Clarke Company operates more than 30 stores in Brazil.

Pioneer in the United States

In the United States, the chain-store pioneer was Mr. George Hartford, who, in 1859, founded the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company. From Mr. Hartford's early plans, and due largely to his ideals of rendering service to the community, has grown up the largest chain of retail stores in any country.

Mr. Frank W. Woolworth laid the foundation of a business that runs 2500 stores in 1550 cities in five

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Treaties Clear Way for Trade In Danube Area

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 13—The satisfactory solution of a number of important commercial problems, pending since the war, has been reached here with the signature by Rumania of trade treaties with Hungary and Greece.

The signing of the two treaties came as the result of an unusual effort made to clear the way for the visit here on Aug. 20 of M. Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, because the most important results are expected to follow his conference with King Carol.

By the new treaties Rumania obtains special facilities for the exportation of cereals, petroleum products, livestock and lumber. Greece is favored on olives and olive oil shipments, while obtaining a favorable navigation clause. Rumania, in the treaty with Greece, recognized the liberty of the Greek schools and churches to continue to function. Agreement was reached by both in respect to the status of citizens of each other's country. Litigations over Greek ships on the Danube and the expropriation of Greeks' property in Bessarabia are settled by the treaty, which becomes effective Oct. 1, following ratification by both Parliaments. The local press is giving much importance to its conclusion and to the arrival of M. Venizelos.

Hungary and Rumania have repeatedly sought closer coöperation, economically, although it has been difficult to make progress. The treaty with Hungary, finally signed Tuesday, gives Hungary five consulates in Rumania, which indicates an anticipated increase in trade activity. Hungary is granted Rumania's permission to ship livestock across the country to western markets, thus removing a trade handicap.

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Hoover Greets Playground Children On Anniversary of Recreation Move

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York, Aug. 13

A "MESSAGE From President Hoover" was distributed to children at the public playgrounds in nearly 1000 communities throughout the country today in connection with exercises commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the National Recreation Association. The message was printed on small cards, 60,000 of which were requested for distribution in New York City alone.

It was addressed "To the boys and girls of America" and read as follows:

"Two and a half million of you are playing today in the playgrounds of nearly a thousand cities. Your elders rejoice with you in your fun and freckles, your sports and games, and all that goes into making you happy and healthy boys and girls. Your zest in life is a precious possession and your laughter makes a joyous chorus throughout the land. Thousands of devoted men and women under the leadership of the National Recreation Association have labored for a quarter of a century to provide the playgrounds which you enjoy. We rejoice with you and with them in this boon to the boyhood and girlhood of our country.

"Yours faithfully,

"HERBERT HOOVER."

NATIONAL PLAY GROUP MARKS ITS 25TH YEAR

President Shows Interest in Message and Speech to Directors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—President Hoover's interest in public recreation, which was emphasized in his brief address to the directors of the National Recreation Association at their twenty-fifth annual meeting in the Cabinet Room of the White House, April 13, was revealed again today by the distribution of a message from him to children at public playgrounds in nearly 1000 communities throughout the country.

The message was prepared in connection with the commemoration of the association's silver anniversary and was distributed at this time because the playgrounds are now at the height of their activities.

In connection with the occasion, officials of the National Recreation Association here recalled that when their organization was formed in Washington during President Roosevelt's administration, on April 12, 1906, only 41 cities reported organized playgrounds. Space standards for playgrounds then were 1000 to 1500 children to a city acre. Now the minimum provision is three or four acres to every elementary school, regardless of the number of children. Instead of being supported chiefly by private and voluntary effort, as they were 25 years ago, recreation activities are now financed mainly by taxation and are considered a municipal responsibility.

One of the most significant features of the close of the association's first quarter-century is the focusing of its attention on the constructive use of adults' leisure time, prominent recreationists say. They hold that the recreation movement must provide solutions for the enforced leisure of the unemployed and for the free time which will follow adoption of shorter work days and weeks in industry.

President Hoover referred to the importance of recreation in solving problems growing out of increased leisure, in his speech to the association's board of directors.

"The whole recreational movement is one not only vital to public health, but it is vital to public welfare," he said. "The growing congestion of the cities presents constantly new problems of physical and moral and mental training of children, on one hand, and the growing leisure by shortened hours of labor presents increasing problems in provision of opportunity for proper use of increasing leisure for adults.

"Many less problems in government arise which concern people while they are at work than while they are at leisure. They do not often go to jail for activities when they are on their jobs. Most of our problems arise when the people are off the job. Every progress in constructive recreation for leisure time not only improves health, but also morals."

PUBLIC WORK AWARDS APPROVED BY MAYOR

Mayor James M. Curley approved today awards of three contracts by the Public Works Department, amounting to $262,317. This work is to be completed by Dec. 15.

The contracts are for the laying of the Charles Street Station underpass, made to the J. A. Singarella Company at $46,431; for repaving Summer Street with granite blocks from the bridge to the reserved panel, to John J. McCarthy Company, at $46,825, and paving Charles Street with asphalt from Cambridge Street to Leverett Street, including Charlesbank Road and Westside Road to C. J. Maney Company, at $169,061.

GASOLINE TAX NETS $1,804,103 FOR JULY

July use of taxable gasoline in Massachusetts amounted to 60,136,750 gallons, a record amount that will bring to the State highway fund, at three cents per gallon, $1,804,103, according to estimates made today by Mr. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Figures for July, 1931, represent the largest use of gasoline in any month since gasoline was first taxed by the State in January, 1929. During 1930 the State received $10,721,664 in gasoline taxes, while the amount taken in for the first six months of the current year totals $6,040,595.

HOOVER HONORS GROUPS BACKING HOME OWNERSHIP

Message Sent to Meeting at Philadelphia Lauds Pioneers' Services

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13 (AP)—President Hoover, in a message today to the United States Building and Loan League and the International Congress of Building Societies and Building and Loan Associations, paid tribute to the leaders of the home-ownership movement.

"The men who have shaped the building and loan plan have been pioneers in molding a most important economic characteristic of New World civilization," the President said.

The message was read by Mr. W. O. Woods, Treasurer of the United States.

"The centennial convention" of the building societies, the President said, "is an occasion of unusual historical and business significance. It marks a century of coöperative finance and individual self-help for home ownership initiated in this country in the village of Frankford, Penna., in 1831. Helping to finance the building of over 8,000,000 American homes in the intervening century is an achievement of financial importance, but of even more significant social implications.

"Home-owning is more than the provision of domiciles; it goes to the roots of family life, public morals and standards of living.

"The national Administration has recognized the importance of home ownership by calling a conference on home building and home ownership this autumn, further to promote this phase of our community life in the light of a careful study of current conditions. The interest and coöperation of members of the building and loan associations in this enterprise are cordially invited.

"The savings accumulated by some 12,000,000 of investors in membership in building and loan associations in this country have noted as a stabilizing force and have illustrated the self-reliance of our citizenry.

"I am interested to note that other nations are joining with the American association in the celebration of the centennial. I should like to extend both to the delegates from our own land and those from other countries, my warmest congratulations on the substantial achievements of the building and loan movement, and my deep interest in your deliberations and continuing usefulness."

Fliers Ordered To Stay in Tokyo

TOKYO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Mr. Clyde Pangborn and Mr. Hugh Herndon Jr., American fliers held for questioning on a charge of having taken photographs of fortified areas while flying over Japan, were ordered today by government officials not to leave Tokyo, pending decision of their case.

The order was issued at the conclusion of a long period of questioning by the public procurator, who will determine whether court action shall be taken against the aviators who flew here from Siberia to start a transpacific flight after abandoning an attempt to circle the globe, started in New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The American Embassy at Tokyo informed the State Department today it was using its "good offices" on behalf of Mr. Hugh Herndon Jr., and Mr. Clyde Pangborn, American fliers, held for violation of the Japanese espionage laws.

The usual procedure in the employment of "good offices" on such occasions is to see that a just trial is had, and that no effort is made to magnify the crime.

CLEMENCY DENIED IN FALL SENTENCE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Executive clemency was denied today to Mr. Albert B. Fall, who was convicted on a charge of accepting a $100,000 bribe to negotiate a lease on federal oil reserves while Secretary of the Interior in President Harding's Cabinet.

Mr. Fall was sentenced to serve one year and a day in the New Mexico State Prison. He was committed July 20 after an eight-year legal battle.

STRONGER TIES WITH FRANCE IS GERMANY'S AIM

Visit of Ministers to Berlin Will Be Used to Bolster Relationship

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 13—The Bruening Government intends to do everything within its power to make the forthcoming visit of M. Pierre Laval and M. Aristide Briand, French Premier and Foreign Minister, a real stepping stone to a better relationship between France and Germany.

The French statesmen will come to the German capital before the September sessions of the League of Nations, the Monitor learns from a well-informed source, and the view is held unanimously here that their conversations with Dr. Heinrich Bruening and Dr. Julius Curtius, German Chancellor and Foreign Minister, will go considerably beyond mere gestures of courtesy. The French, it is believed here, will no longer insist on acceptance or even discussion of their former demands involving abandonment of the Austro-German customs accord and political moratorium, but are expected to bring new proposals with them.

The Wilhelmstrasse too may have a scheme or two up its sleeve. No details are yet available. Reports, however, go so far as suggesting the possibility of a Franco-German disarmament agreement, limiting the military and naval budgets of the two nations, but giving Germany freedom of action within these limits, that is, permitting it to build military aircraft, heavy guns and tanks, all of which are forbidden under the Treaty of Versailles.

This report is not supported in quarters close to the Government, but it is not unlikely that disarmament, as well as the much-discussed question of political moratorium, to be signed by Germany and France, and possibly also by Italy and Great Britain, will be explored.

The short interval before commencement of the League session is being utilized by the Government to pave the way for a broad program of self-help. Today the Chancellor is conferring with representatives of the states. He not only wants to explain his political course in the recent past and outline his ideas as to what should take place in the coming months, but also wants to inform himself of the reaction of his policy of emergency decrees on the states.

Dr. Heinrich Held, Bavarian Premier, who is characteristically outspoken, made no bones of the dissatisfaction in his country about centralization of the administration in Berlin, as manifested by the emergency decree policy.

From what the Chancellor said it becomes evident that as yet no definite program for the future exists, and it is just this vacuum, which, in connection with rumors of a possible rapprochement between Dr. Bruening and Dr. Alfred Hugenburg, is causing no little unrest, especially among the Liberal parties.

Lately there is some discussion of the loosening up of the wage tariff system, which would enable employers to lower wages with greater ease, and also reduction of social insurances.

Gandhi Followers Decide to Abstain From Round Table

BOMBAY, India, Aug. 13 (AP)—The All-India National Congress today decided definitely not to participate in the second round table conference on Indian affairs at London this fall.

Mahatma Gandhi, who framed the resolution which the working committee adopted, was actuated by the fact that the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, declined to appoint an impartial tribunal to investigate alleged breaches of the Irwin-Gandhi pact and to interpret the terms of that document.

"The working committee," says the resolution, "therefore has been obliged reluctantly to conclude that, consistent with the terms of the Delhi settlement and with national interests, the congress cannot and should not be represented at the round-table conference."

This does not mean, Gandhi told the Associated Press, after the working committee meeting, that the campaign of civil disobedience will be renewed immediately.

The Mahatma's son, Mr. Devidas Gandhi, said as he left the meeting of the working committee:

"There is absolutely no chance that my father will go to London."

Troops were sent from Lahore to Dera Ishmail Khan in the Northwest Frontier Province today to quell a communal riot in which there were three fatalities and seventeen persons injured.

CHILE IS DIRECTED TO CUT EXPENSES

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Chilean Cabinet yesterday announced that the expenses of the Government for the last five months of the year would be nearly $20,000,000 more than the estimated receipts for the same period.

The statement of expenses for the five months was given as $37,000,000 pesos (about $62,440,000) and the estimated receipts 275,000,000 pesos (about $33,000,000).

The Cabinet warned that the deepest cuts in expenditures must be made.

The Government also recommended to the Congress an entire suspension of service on the foreign debt, to make the temporary partial moratorium complete

Scramble for Sugar Profits Held Cause of Cuban Revolt

Falling Prices, Dwindling Market, and Tariff Barriers Helped Turn Public Discontent Against Machado Government, Writer Finds

The following article explaining the background of the present rebellions in Cuba is by a staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, who has just returned from Cuba, where he was sent to survey the situation.

By HOWLAND COX
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With the reported clash between federal troops and rebels at Cejas del Negro yesterday and the news coming through of further unrest in the near-by Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Matanzas, the long-expected Cuban revolution is assuming serious proportions.

According to leaders of the Nationalist Party, which opposes the present régime, only lack of a sufficient quantity of arms and ammunition prevents a general uprising throughout the island. With this information comes the further news of a proposal to set up a provisional government representing the Liberal, Conservative, and Nationalist Parties.

Because the removal of President Machado, as a step to aid business revival in Cuba, is the purpose of the rebel leaders, it seems pertinent to inquire: Is it a change of political party that is needed? Is it a rise in the price of sugar, a revision of the tariff laws between this island and the United States, or a diversification of crops and more diligent labor that are needed to set Cuba's house in order?

Exactly how prosperity will return with a new President is difficult to figure, for the incumbent may not justly be blamed simply because a world trade depression is making itself felt in Cuba. Then, too, there is a Congress to be considered. If the President is to go, why not the members of the legislature? They are subservient to President Machado's dictates, according to business leaders in Havana.

Sugar Price Is the Key

Ask groups gathered in hotels or cafés of the Cuban capital what it is they really want and they reply, "a higher price for sugar," and then add as an afterthought, "and a new Presi-

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SPAIN'S TROOPS STOP UPRISING OF EXTREMISTS

Maura Acts Promptly to Seize All Arms Held by Working Classes

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Aug. 13—Conflict between Socialist and extremist elements, which has rocked the boat of the Spanish Republic ever since its launching four months ago, is now assuming still more serious aspects.

The shooting by Communists of several Socialist workers at Bilbao recently has resulted in a letter from the National Union of Workers, a Socialist organization, asking the Government to take drastic action to prevent a recurrence of these attacks, warning that otherwise violence will have to be met with violence.

Señor Miguel Maura, Minister of the Interior, announced in reply that he is taking immediate measures to see that all of the working classes will be disarmed as far as possible. No one, he affirms, will need to take justice in his own hands. He points out that a considerable quantity of arms has been collected by the police in several towns.

Three hundred additional policemen started their first day of duty in Madrid today after a course at the police college, and Señor Maura hopes to be able to speed up search for arms with these men. Raids on cafes and bars throughout the city have already begun.

Meanwhile Syndicalists, aided in some districts by Communists, continue their endeavors to spread social unrest throughout the country. The plan to start a revolutionary strike in Cordoba was frustrated by the police. The threatened uprising by unemployed Syndicalists in Saragossa was forestalled by troops who were called out to patrol the streets.

Col. Francisco Macia, it is announced, has finally concluded to come to Madrid from Barcelona. It will be the first time he has left Catalonia since he was made President of the Generality. According to the present program, Colonel Macia is to arrive here tomorrow morning, and, accompanied by Catalan deputies to the Cortes, will solemnly present to the Government the Catalan charter recently ratified by popular referendum.

Once the ceremonies are over he and President Zamora are expected to have a long heart-to-heart talk from which it is hoped an agreement will come that will permit harmonizing of the Catalan charter with the proposed National constitution.

Canada Schedules Building Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 13—Leading off with a $5,000,000 government building in Ottawa, and $250,000 armories in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, the Canadian Government plans a nation-wide building program to stimulate business.

The Cabinet met yesterday and discussed the unemployment question, and it is understood that members of Parliament from coast to coast are being questioned as to needed public buildings. These will be erected several years in advance of present needs. Further steps are to be taken to make Ottawa "the Washington of the north," the American capital having been the inspiration of the late Sir Wilfred Laurier in inaugurating an "Ottawa beautiful" program.

Twenty years ago whole blocks of buildings were bought on the Ottawa river front, and these are to be torn down to make way for the new building. A new Supreme Court building is under consideration, the present court being located in a little old stone house, originally a carpenter's shop.

The new government buildings are exclusive of the building program which the cities and municipalities are planning. The Government will give financial aid in this respect, Parliament having authorized a virtually unlimited sum for all works of unemployment relief and aid to agriculture.

BRITISH PLEDGE TO CUT BUDGET AIDS EXCHANGE

Members of Labor Cabinet Formulating Proposals to Prevent Deficit

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 13—The pledge of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, that the British budget would unfailingly be balanced to prevent an estimated deficit of £120,000,000 is already having an uplifting effect in the city and on the position of the pound sterling in international markets.

A foretaste of the recovery which is expected when the Labor Government actually puts into effect the drastic economies, now under examination by the "Big Five" of the MacDonald Cabinet, is seen in foreign exchange rates which even yesterday moved slightly but helpfully in favor of the pound. The dollar rate closed at $4.85 13-16.

While British Treasury officials are desirous of winning one substantial economy through conversion of the 5 per cent war loan into another stock bearing a lower interest rate, even this possibility, it is agreed by political leaders and financiers, must await introduction of practical measures for far-reaching budgetary savings.

It is to achieve these savings that the Cabinet subcommittee is today continuing to hold conference hours on end at 10 Downing Street. The Cabinet Ministers are exploring all avenues of economy, and while principal attention is being devoted to the radical recommendations of the May committee their discussions are not being confined to the four corners of this report. Definite decisions, moreover, are not being taken at the moment. Further meetings are to be held next week at which time it is hoped to enlist the collaboration of representatives of the Conservative and Liberal parties.

It can be said on the highest authority that neither Labor nor opposition parties are at present contemplating anything like a "national government." Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues will solicit specific suggestions from the Conservative and Liberal parties and will endeavor to get their approval upon a broad economy program. The cabinet, nevertheless, will formulate its own proposals and accept responsibility for them.

Undoubtedly today's conversations are clearing the way for a debt-conversion undertaking in the not distant future. The hope of the Government is to convert the entire £2,000,000,000 loan into stock carrying 4 per cent, thus saving yearly interest payments of £20,000,000.

EXPERTS CONDEMN FEDERAL SCHEME TO RUIN COTTON

Plow in One Row in Three, Farm Board Offers, and We'll Hold Surplus

MESSAGE IS SENT TO 14 GOVERNORS

Speakers at Institute of Politics Say Plan Is Without Substance

DECLARE IT PROVES ARTIFICIALITY BAD

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent Special from Monitor Bureau

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Only voluntary destruction of not less than one-third of their now ripening bumper crop, the Federal Farm Board officially informed the cotton growers of America today, will save them from economic "disaster."

Unless this unprecedented measure is put into effect, the board declared, the American cotton grower will be swamped by a 10,000,000 bale carryover.

This huge overproduction, the board warned, can mean only drastic declines in cotton prices which if allowed to continue may bring direct disaster to the cotton-producing states and indirect distress to the nation.

As its part in this curtailment program, the board announced, it is prepared to pledge that it will withhold from the market until July 31, 1932, the 1,300,000 bales of 1930 cotton it owns and the more than 2,000,000 bales held by farmers' coöperatives.

The board does not say so, but the reverse of this is obviously implied; that if the growers do not take steps to aid themselves the board will feel free to dispose of its surplus holdings.

Now Up to Governors

Mr. James C. Stone, chairman, in commenting upon the board's proposal, declared that further action was now up to the Governors of the cotton states. He expressed confidence that if the states desired they could mobilize the necessary agencies to put the plan into operation.

Sept. 1 is the date fixed by the board, Mr. Stone said, for final word from the states. The plan should be in effect, he says, by Sept. 15.

Mr. Stone emphasized the board's confidence that if the cotton-growers reduce their total yield by one-third, they will get more for the remaining crop than what they could obtain for the present supply at current low prices. In addition, he declared, they would save 2½ cents a pound for picking and ginning the cotton.

The farm board does not contemplate destroying one-third of its cotton holdings, Mr. Stone said. It has not the authority to do that, he declared.

Message to 14 States

The board's message to the cotton growers was conveyed in the form of a telegram signed by Mr. James C. Stone, chairman, and sent to the governors of the 14 cotton-producing states; Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.

It was dispatched following a day of deliberation by the entire board, and came on the heels of word from Mississippi that Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo of that State had launched a similar movement. Governor Bilbo proposed that one-third of the crop be left unpicked. The board recommends that every third row be immediately plowed under.

In its telegram the board cites the recent cotton crop estimate forecasting a bumper production of 15,584,000 bales. If such a yield is realized, the board declares, this will result in a total crop and carryover of American cotton of more than 24,500,000 bales, slightly less than twice the probable world consumption of American cotton.

Such a situation, the board asserts, calls for drastic measures. Under the Agricultural Marketing Act, establishing the board, it is given power to prevent such disastrous surpluses, the board states. Acting in accord with this authority it then proposes to the 14 states that they mobilize every agency to put into

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Demand Is Elastic

The demand for both is extremely elastic, depending on conditions in other parts of the world, and also on climatic conditions. Further, when prices go too high the market is induced to turn to other forms of clothing material than cotton, or other foods than wheat.

Any such attempts to maintain high prices, Professor Gregory said, tend to check consumption, enforce economy in use, and encourage the use of substitutes. At the same time they stimulate supply, and, where an attempt is made to control sales, lead to large, accumulated stocks. Outside producers also take advantage of the resulting rise in prices. It was this factor, he said, which destroyed the rubber valorization scheme in British Malaya, and also the foreign market for English coal following the World War.

The simplest alteration to valorization schemes, Professor Gregory said, was the policy of subsidizing producers. This suggested another phase of the American crop situation. The export debenture, urged in Congress by progressive elements as preferable to the price-pegging policy of the farm board, is in effect, a subsidy to the producers.

Says Subsidies Better

Professor Gregory pointed out that subsidies amount to taxing the entire public of a nation for the benefit of the producers of the commodity to be stabilized, but maintained it had the great advantage of actually assuring to the producer the price which it was agreed he should have, whereas valorization as practiced by the farm board has already demonstrated its inability to maintain the price level.

He concluded that since even subsidies inevitably result in a continuation of oversupply, they are economically unsound. "So long as supplies are fluctuating, and so long as demand is uncertain," he declared, "no conceivable final solution of problems involved in valorization or its alternatives can possibly be found."

Navy Man Against War

Professor Viner cited the Japanese camphor monopoly, the Prussian potash monopoly and the Turkish emery monopoly as historical examples of valorization which succeeded for a time, but pointed out that even with limited supply and absolute control, they failed in the end, because the high price levels established induced the production of substitutes.

The general conference of the institute witnessed an agreement between a military man and a student

Lindberghs See Gold Dug and Games Of Eskimos as Weather Blocks Flight

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 13 (AP)—Delayed by unfavorable weather here on their flying trip to Japan Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh have been enjoying the Alaskan variety of entertainment given them by the citizens of this historic "gold rush" town.

Last night they were guests at an Eskimo "wolf dance," after having seen a few hours before an Eskimo blanket-tossing and wrestling exhibition.

In the afternoon, on the water front, Eskimo kyak racing was shown to the fliers. In frail skin crafts, one man to a boat, several Eskimos put out half a mile into the Bering Sea and raced back to the beach.

"The races were certainly interesting," Colonel Lindbergh commented, and his wife described them as "unique."

Early in the day, despite the rain, a visit was made to the gold fields, still operated, and the huge dredges were seen at work. In a brief tour of the community other historic points were visited, with their hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Grant R. Jackson.

Territorial Senator and Mrs. Alfred J. Lomen gave the Lindberghs a typical Alaskan dinner of reindeer meat in the evening.

During the day Col. Lindbergh disclosed that before leaving Ottawa he had conferred with the Canadian Government about visiting and watching a big reindeer drive being made to the Canadian arctic. He said he had told Canadian officials he would visit the herders in their quarters east of the Colville River, if possible, but that the fog prevented them from folding the herd on their flight from Aklavik to Point Barrow.

The next hop of the flying couple will take them over the northern and western tip of St. Lawrence Island to Cape Navarin, on the Siberian coast, and then down the peninsula. The longest over-water hop will be between St. Lawrence Island and Cape Navarin, about 280 miles.

California Drivers Within Law at 45

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 13 (AP)—California motorists may roll along the open highways tomorrow at 45 miles an hour without being arrested for speeding.

The 1931 state motor vehicle act, raising the speed limit five miles an hour, goes into effect then.

of human nature on the possibility of abolishing war.

Admiral Charles L. Hussey, United States Navy, retired, for years a defender of national preparedness at the institute, struck a new note of conciliation today when he declared that the causes of war, although lying in human nature, can be removed by a coördination of national ability and national interest.

Prof. G. M. Stratton of the University of California agreed that war does reside in human nature, but said its source is the instinct of mutual attachment, rather than mutual hate, and, therefore, can be readily subordinated to the larger interests of the entire family of nations.

Human Nature Not in Way

Professor Stratton based his contention that there is nothing in human nature which makes the task of ending war impossible on the fact that society, in most parts of the world, has already ended many of the things that were supposed to have been as deeply grounded in human nature as is war.

He admitted that those who contend that war comes from human nature, and that human nature does not change, have strong evidence for their beliefs, but he held that human nature also desires progress in civilization. To achieve such progress it has in the past changed and subordinated savage expressions of human nature to civilized forms of expression. He saw no reason why the instinct leading to war should not be equally changed and subordinated.

The foundation of war, he explained, lies in the attachment of one man to another to form group bonds, out of which springs a readiness to hate or fear those who oppose the interest of the group to which the individual is attached. The foundation is primarily mutual attachment and not mutual hate.

He said this mutual attachment was a native trait and that native traits cannot be uprooted, but that their forms of growth can be changed. He saw no reason why attachment to the group could not be molded to other ends than hatred for another group.

Points to Examples

To those who argue that since war is the result of a natural trait of human nature, it is as inevitable as an earthquake or summer heat, Professor Stratton proffered a calm invitation to observe for themselves profound changes in human society, which he said "rest as solidly on human nature as does war."

"Institutions based on permanent traits of human nature have been torn down and swept away without destroying or weakening one of these permanent traits. To abolish war we do not need to change human nature, much less do we need destroy it."

Besides human sacrifice and blood revenge as examples of human institutions which have given way to a higher order of society, he pointed to slavery as an institution based on human nature which goes back as far into human history as does war itself.

"It drew its strength," he said, "from the acquisition impulse—from the desire for wealth, for prosperity, from the joy of dominating others, from the satisfaction which comes of escape from incessant labor and from the pleasures of leisure. Slavery was protected by all the intellectual and emotional defenses of those who owned slaves.

Did Not Change Human Nature

"But when the time came for Great, Britain to abolish slavery throughout its Dominions, and for Lincoln to sign the great proclamation, was it necessary, first of all, to repeal the laws of human nature? No. Men were left avaricious still. But society has fixed new limits to the ways in which men may gratify their impulse to acquire wealth, to control their fellows, and to seek escape from toil."

Just as slavery thus gave way to progress, Professor Stratton maintained that war can be abolished by the progressive desire of humanity for higher and finer human institutions. He said that to rid the world of these ancient instruments, it has merely been necessary that men should be socially progressive, inventive and adventurous.

These constructive forces, he concluded, will cause the most favored nations to coöperate in establishing a better institution than war to do the work of war. Though the task is difficult there is nothing known of human nature which makes it impossible.

European Policy Under Fire

The problem of European minorities occupied the attention of the round table on "the political situation in western Europe." Dr. Luigi Villari, Italian historian, and Prof. Herbert von Beckerath of Bonn University, disagreed somewhat on the present treatment of the German minority in the South Tyrol, but Dr. William E. Rappard, former director of the Mandates Commission of the League, held that agitation on the question has lessened, if not completely disappeared, since German-Italian and Austro-Italian rapprochement.

Dr. Villari laid the foundations for study of the economics of Fascism in a lecture last night in which he revived the background of the various labor and social organizations which were superseded or absorbed by Fascism.

He pointed out that due to tardiness of the industrial revolution in Italy the guilds which formed the background of labor movements in other European countries did not exist in Italy until late in the nineteenth century.

Growth of Labor Groups

Growing out of the struggle for the unification of Italy were syndicates or labor groups which often had an anti-national character, due to the unofficial sympathy of the Government for the employer organizations. Concurrently with this lack of national feeling among the working classes, he said, was the lack of prestige of Italian workers in other countries, notably the United States.

Organizers, aware of this lack of prestige, returned to Italy during and after the war determined to do something to correct this abuse. "They were convinced," Dr. Villari said, "that a new generation of Italians must arise to promote the greatness, and consequently the wealth, of Italy, but for this purpose they realized that all the classes of Italy must collaborate in the struggle for common ends. The Italian proletariat cannot achieve a prosperous economic position and a higher moral standing unless the nation as a whole is prosperous and respected."

Out of an alliance between these labor leaders and Premier Mussolini's first Fascio arose, he said, "that dual aspect of the Fascist movement—political and national resistance to the violence of the extremists and internationalists on the one side, and the organization of a labor movement based not on class war but on class collaboration on the other."

CLOSING OUSTS 2500 IN FALL RIVER PLANT

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—The 2500 employees of the cotton division of the American Printing Company were notified today the plant would be closed for an indefinite period, effective next Monday.

The mill employs 3500 workers and is the largest in this city. The printing division was not affected by today's announcement.

TAX RATE REDUCED IN WILLIAMSTOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 13—A tax rate of $25 per $1000 valuation, the lowest in a decade, was announced by the Board of Assessors. The rate is a reduction of $2.50 from last year and was made despite a reduction in valuation of slightly more than $200,000.

South Is Urged to Plow Under Every Third Row in New Crop

(Continued from Page 1)

immediate effect the one-third destruction proposal.

Think It Will Help Market

Such a sweeping step, the board asserts, will unquestionably improve the market. It declares its confidence that resulting bettered prices will more than compensate growers for what they might get for a large yield at bottom prices.

The board expresses its willingness to withhold its considerable stabilization cotton holdings if 10 of the 14 states will put the destruction suggestion into effect. By plowing under one-third of the 1931 crop, the board estimates, the total supply of cotton will be reduced by around 4,000,000 bales and an additional 3,000,000 bales will be held off the market. The need of prompt and concerted action is emphasized.

The board's statement was preceded by the announcement from E. F. Creekmore, president and general manager of the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, that Mr. Alexander Legge, former chairman of the board, had been elected to the board of directors of the corporation. It is this agency that holds the 1,300,000 bales of cotton financed by the board.

The farm board's 1,300,000 bales were purchased at an average price of $85 a bale. Not all the money was furnished by the board, some of the funds being obtained from banks.

The Board's Statement

The board's telegram in full is as follows:

Government cotton report of 15,584,000 bales, if realized, provides total crop and carryover supply of American cotton of more than 24,500,000 bales, against probable world consumption of American cotton this fiscal year of 13,000,000 or possibly 14,000,000 bales, leaving probable carryover one year hence of around 11,000,000 bales.

This condition occurs in spite of 10 per cent reduction in acreage last spring. It has already resulted in drastic declines in cotton prices which, if allowed to continue, may bring direct disaster to cotton-producing states and indirect distress to the nation.

Through serious world depression of the last two years the Federal Farm Board has steadfastly attempted to protect cotton farmers and all who deal with them from price declines such as have affected all industries, first by 16-cent loans to cotton coöperatives; second, by removal from the market by Cotton Stabilization Corporation of 1,300,000 bales; third, by 90 per cent loans to coöperatives last year.

These efforts had some measure of success, but have been outweighed by continual excess production and continually increasing surplus.

See Time for Action

The board believes that the time has now come when cotton producers themselves must be called upon for immediate and drastic action.

Agricultural Marketing Act, Section 1, Paragraph 4 directs the board to aid in preventing and controlling surpluses and in orderly marketing and distribution so as to prevent such surpluses from causing undue or excess fluctuation or depressions in the price for the commodity.

Section 5, Paragraph 4, the board is authorized and directed to investigate conditions of overproduction in agricultural commodities and advise as to the prevention of such overproduction.

In line with above mandate from Congress, and in view existing situation, board suggests that you immediately mobilize every interested and available agency in your State including farmers, bankers, merchants, land owners, and all agricultural educational forces to induce immediate plowing under every third row of cotton now growing.

Without question, at present low prices, there will be considerable abandonment late in the season, but this will not improve prices during heavy marketing. Problem to be solved is to secure abandonment, in an organised and orderly fashion, which will give farmers a better return on the remainder.

Board is convinced that such organized reduction, immediately done, will be more than repaid by increased price received by growers on this and future crops, entirely aside from savings by reason of no picking and ginning costs on that part of crop plowed under.

Makes for Prompt Response

Board recognizes that this suggestion calls for drastic remedy for serious emergency but commends to you the thought that major operation of this kind, rather than attempts at lesser measures, is now needed.

The board earnestly hopes this proposal, which is being sent Governors of all cotton-producing states, will be approved by you and the people of the South and that necessary steps will be immediately taken to put it into effect on basis which will begin reduction throughout the South not later than Sept. 1, and complete program not later than Sept. 15.

If the 10 largest cotton-producing states accept and carry out this program this board will do all in its power to support the program and will pledge itself to permit no sales by the cotton stabilization corporation of its present holdings before July 31, 1932, and will urge upon the cotton coöperatives financed by the board the desirability of similar action by them on their stocks of 1930 cotton, now held.

This program, if fully carried out by southern farmers as well as by ourselves, will mean reduction of total supply by at least 4,000,000 bales and withholding from this year's market of 3,000,000 bales more. You will appreciate necessity for very prompt action if this plan is to effectively benefit farmers this fall and you are therefore urged to immediately advise us your attitude toward coöperation on it. Board will promptly convey to you reactions from other states as received.

Wheat Carry-Over Up By 28,529,000 Bushels Over Previous Figure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 — A carry-over of 319,059,000 bushels of domestic wheat in the United States on July 1, 1931, is reported in a preliminary estimate issued today by the bureau of agriculture economics of the Department of Agriculture. This compares with 290,530,000, the estimated carry-over of a year ago, and is an increase of 28,529,000 bushels or 9.8 per cent.

These estimates include stocks of wheat stored by mills for other owners which have not been included in estimates previous to 1930, hence, they are not exactly comparable with estimates prior to 1930. A comparison of the estimates of the last two years shows that stocks of old-crop wheat on farms and in interior mills and elevators and in merchant mills are smaller than a year previous, and that commercial stocks of domestic wheat are larger by nearly 100,000,000 bushels.

Commercial stocks are reported at 203,967,000 bushels July 1, 1931, compared with 109,327,000 bushels a year ago. Stocks owned by merchant mills as estimated from census bureau reports were 21,808,000 bushels, compared to 46,670,000 bushels in mills and mill elevators a year earlier. In transit and to-arrive, there were 12,198,000 bushels, compared to 14,706,000 bushels.

Stocks of old-crop wheat on farms were 33,121,000 in 1931 compared to 47,161,000 bushels in 1930. Stocks of old-crop wheat in interior mills and elevators were 30,532,000 bushels held in 1931 compared to 60,166,000 bushels in 1930.

The total of all wheat for which estimates are available prior to 1930 was 300,646,000 bushels in 1931, compared to 276,030,000 bushels in 1930. The new estimate of stocks stored for others in mills and mill elevators is 18,413,000 in 1931, compared to 12,500,000 in 1930.

These carry-over figures include some mill holdings of Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond into flour for export, but do not include commercial stocks of Canadian wheat stored in bond in the United States markets which are reported as 15,347,000 for 1931, compared to 4,729,000 in 1930.

Wheat Worth 92 Cents A Bushel Fed to Hogs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 13—A series of experiments conducted at the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station has disclosed that wheat is worth 92 cents a bushel as food for hogs. The tests were continued over a period of 103 days on four groups of 10 hogs each. They indicated that one group fed on whole wheat and tankage, a form of dehydrated meat, gained 1.4 pounds each day and required 484 pounds of feed to produce a gain of 100 pounds of pork.

Another group of hogs fed on corn and tankage gained 1.04 pounds daily and required 427 pounds of food to produce a 100 pounds gain in pork.

While the difference in the gain between shelled corn and whole wheat was inconsiderable, the economy of using whole wheat was manifested when the lower cost of the latter, compared to the price of corn, was considered.

The test also disproved the fallacy that coarsely ground wheat improved the grain for swine feed and that mixing the whole wheat with cow peas was not perceptibly better than the whole wheat with tankage.

VERMONT COWS HAVE THEIR OWN TEN-YEAR PLAN

New Hampshire Farmers' Institute Hears of Large Productivity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 13—A striking increase in the productivity of Vermont dairy cows was shown this afternoon during the livestock-and-crops program of the New Hampshire Farmers' and Homemakers' week, holding sessions at the University of New Hampshire here. Mr. E. H. Loveland, extension dairyman in Vermont, told the gathering that two herd-improvement associations increased their production per cow by 23,000 pounds of milk over a 10-year period.

With the Granite State Dairymen's Association coöperating, the livestock day included addresses by Mr. L. V. Tirrell, professor of animal husbandry, University of New Hampshire, and Mr. M. H. Fohrman, bureau of dairying, United States Department of Agriculture. In conjunction with the program, a demonstration sheep drive was given by Mr. Sam Stoddard with his dog, Spot, of Bradford, N. H.

Other activities of the day were a beekeepers' meeting, at which an exhibition of requeening and handling bees was given, a 4-H Club leaders' training discussion and a program for young farmers attending the convention.

Winners in the state-wide kitchen-improvement contest for 1931 were also announced by Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent of Bradford, state chairman of home and community work, New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation. Prizes totaling $40 in cash were awarded.

Mrs. Luzina Hall of Littleton was named winner of the first prize of $15. Mrs. Hall built a breakfast nook by extending a corner of her kitchen into an adjoining shed, adding two windows, moving sink and adjusting its height, building a new unit, laying new linoleum, and equipping a rest unit.

Rhode Island Dairies Face Smaller Earnings

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12 (AP)—The Rhode Island dairy industry is in a serious situation, Mr. Harry R. Lewis, State Commissioner of Agriculture, told a mass meeting of dairymen yesterday. Lower commodity prices, decreased purchasing power of consumers and the mounting surpluses of farm products, including milk, have brought far-reaching and stupendous effects, Mr. Lewis declared.

"Our Rhode Island milk problems center around two fundamental factors," he said. First, the need for quality improvement in the local milk shed is fundamental; secondly, the impossible competition of cheap milk from distant points is a constant disturbing factor. The answer to both of these problems is an inspected shed."

SCOUTS' ACT PRAISED IN RAILROAD'S LETTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13 — Scoutmaster Harry Klein of West Stockbridge has received a letter from the Canadian Pacific Railroad praising the work of his Boy Scout troop in averting a railroad wreck in Canada Aug. 4.

Members of the troop who were on a trip into Canada found a truck stalled on the tracks and pushed it to one side while the driver ran ahead and flagged an approaching train.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with occasional showers tonight and Friday; moderate easterly winds, with not much change in temperature.

All New England States: Cloudy, with probably rain tonight and Friday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate south winds, with mostly overcast weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Aug.13	Max. Aug.12		8 a.m. Aug.13	Max. Aug.12
Atlantic City	72	76	Nantucket	74	74
Bismarck	68	88	New Orleans	74	84
Boston	68	74	New York	72	73
Buffalo	66	74	Norfolk, Va.	72	76
Calgary	48	..	North Platte	58	94
Charleston	78	78	Philadelphia	70	72
Chicago	66	70	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	102
Cincinnati	60	68	Pittsburgh	68	76
Denver	66	94	Portland, Me.	62	64
Eastport, Me.	62	62	Raleigh	66	70
Hatteras	72	78	St. Louis	62	76
Helena, Mont.	58	86	St. Paul	58	80
Huron, S. D.	66	86	Salt Lake C.	70	92
Jacksonville	76	86	San Francisco	54	74
Kansas City	62	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	82
Key West	84	92	Seattle	54	68
Los Angeles	68	76	Tampa	76	88
Memphis	66	78	Washington	70	70
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Wichita, Kan.	62	82
Montreal	62	72	Williston	74	92

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 11:49 p. m., Friday 12:23 a. m.
Height of tides 10.9 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:19 p. m.

HARTFORD CHURCH HOST

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 13 (AP)—The Rev. Raymond Cunningham, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, today announced that the fifty-eighth national church congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held here some time next April. Mr. Cunningham has been appointed chairman of the committee on arrangements.

CENTURY-OLD BARN ADDED TO 'VILLAGE'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13—Young and old mingled last night on the great floor of the century-old barn at Storrowton, the latest addition to the Colonial Village that Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston is assembling at the Eastern States Exposition grounds.

The big doors of the barn were thrown open for the first time and the dry rafters echoed to old-time music and the cries of the prompter Mr. James P. Claffy, old-time fiddler and vaudeville player for many years.

SOUTH SEA TRIP TO BENEFIT MUSEUMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13—Springfield Museum of Natural History and Amherst College are among the institutions that will have their collections enriched by the Taylan expedition to the South Seas, soon to start from New York, under the direction of Capt. Harry Carpelan, former officer of the Imperial Russian Guard.

More than 60 men will be included in the party, one of whom will have the responsibility of searching for objects for the local institution. Other museums in various parts of the country will be similarly benefited, and some of them will send members of their organizations with the party.

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LABOR FAVORS FIVE-DAY WEEK, SIX-HOUR DAY

Green Suggests That Hoover Call Conference to Make Economic Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 13—Charging industry with failure to advance "a single plan or remedy" for the current business depression, organized labor, through the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at its meeting here yesterday proposed immediate adoption of the five-day working week for private and Government employment, and a six-hour day, if necessary to provide work for all.

The council, through Mr. William Green, president of the federation, urged that President Hoover immediately call a conference, to be participated in jointly by industry and labor, "for the purpose of dealing with the unemployment situation and its serious consequences in a constructive and practical way."

At the proposed conference, Mr. Green said, a plan could be formulated and put in effect that would stabilize industry and provide economic planning of work and employment "through a thorough, definite and accurate survey of economic needs and of the actual adjustment in working time required in order to supply all with an opportunity to work."

Mr. Green in his statement said in part:

"In order to create work opportunities we propose that the five-day work week be immediately introduced and accepted in private and government employment. We recommend, further, that the hours worked per day be reduced to six hours, if necessary, in order to supply work for all and that, so far as possible, work security shall be accorded to workingmen and women. We propose that the standard rate of pay be maintained so that the purchasing power of the masses of people may fairly balance with their productive capacity.

"We urge that the federal, state, and municipal governments inaugurate and introduce a government building and construction program, minus red tape, which, in operation, will enlarge and increase the opportunities for the unemployed to secure work. The building and construction plans of all these departments of government should be sufficiently comprehensive to take up the slack of unemployment so that working people may become wage earners supplying their families with food and clothing out of their earnings, rather than to be recipients of charity.

"We further propose that a plan of stabilization of industry, of economic planning, of a thorough, definite and accurate survey of economic needs and of the actual adjustment in working time required in order to supply all with an opportunity to work, be formulated and put into effect."

Cannon Inquiry On Missing Fund To Be Resumed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Plans were being mapped out today by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R.) of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Campaign Fund Investigating Committee, for renewed inquiry into the 1928 political activities of Bishop James Cannon Jr.

The committee's action followed its victory yesterday when Justice Joseph W. Cox, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, dismissed Bishop Cannon's petition to restrain the committee on the ground that it was exceeding its authority.

The judge's decision came after a day devoted to hearing of arguments on the issue. The Government was represented by Mr. Elisha Hanson, and Bishop Cannon by Mr. Robert H. McNeill.

In sustaining the Government's motion that the case be dismissed, Justice Cox declared that congressional committees must have wide latitude in inquiries so as to determine the need for further legislation.

Bishop Cannon has repeatedly balked the committee in its effort to uncover his political movements in the 1928 campaign. On one occasion he refused to answer questions, on the ground that the committee had no right to ask them. He later instituted his legal effort to prevent the committee forcing him to reply. Justice Cox's decision puts an end to that, unless Bishop Cannon undertakes an appeal.

The committee wants to know what Bishop Cannon did with $63,500 he received from Mr. E. C. Jameson, wealthy New Yorker, for campaign purposes. Only $17,000 of this sum was reported by Bishop Cannon to the clerk of the House.

Mr. McNeill in his arguments before the court held that the investigation was a "persecution" of Bishop Cannon and a violation of his constitutional rights.

Bishop Cannon is in Europe. Recently he instituted suits against a prominent publisher and Representative George Holden Tinkham, (R.), of Massachusetts.

Gifts of Books to White House Afford Wide Choice to Mrs. Hoover

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover has perhaps the widest choice of summer reading of any woman in the country.

One of the first things many authors seem to do when their books come off the press is to mail an autographed copy to the President or Mrs. Hoover. Most women authors apparently prefer sending their books to the latter. The President is too busy to do much fiction reading so Mrs. Hoover glances at most of them.

Those which interest her she takes along to the Rapidan camp to read. Receipt of all books is acknowledged by a White House secretary and occasionally Mrs. Hoover sends a little personal note if the author is some one she knows or if the book particularly appeals to her.

She has a varied taste in reading, especially in the summer months and is as apt to pick up a light romance as a learned treatise on art or natural science. She likes books of the outdoors.

Mrs. Hoover appreciates the labor involved in writing a book, as in 1912 she collaborated with the President in a translation of Agricola's "De Re Metallica," from Basle's first edition published in 1556. The translation shows appreciation of rare books and knowledge of mining and metals.

The President's camp in the Blue Ridge Mountains is an ideal place in which to while away an afternoon with a book.

Mrs. Hoover usually has guests with her, but they follow their individual inclinations, leaving their hostess free to ride horseback, take long walks, read or knit. Sometimes she writes a few personal notes on her portable typewriter.

This summer Mrs. Hoover apparently is enjoying the mountain retreat with its wholesome outdoor atmosphere more than ever. She has spent increasingly more time there during the continuance of warm weather.

UNITED STATES LINES SOUGHT BY BIDDERS

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Two bids for the United States Lines were received today by the United States Shipping Board.

The Roosevelt-International Mercantile Marine bid $12,000,000, to be paid in notes, and Mr. Paul W. Chapman, head of the United States Lines, submitted a bid whereby he offered ships to trade back against debts owed by the lines to the Government. T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the Shipping Board, said no decision would be reached until next week, when an announcement will be made in Washington.

After Bridge, Serve **BURNETT'S CUP CAKES**

CUP CAKES

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 cups pastry (or cake) flour or 1¾ cups bread flour (sifted)
½ cup milk
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1½ teaspoons Burnett's Vanilla

Cream shortening well with mixing spoon. Sift sugar three times and add a little at a time, beating until very light. Sift flour, baking powder and salt four times. Add eggs one at a time to creamed sugar and shortening and beat batter until very light and fluffy. Add Burnett's Vanilla and a little milk, beating well. Add alternately the sifted dry ingredients and rest of milk beating well after each addition. Bake in small muffin tins twenty to twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven 375° F. Makes two dozen small cakes.

FROSTING

2 cups sugar
½ cup boiling water
2 egg whites
2 teaspoons Burnett's Vanilla
1 teaspoon Burnett's Lemon Extract

Put sugar and water into sauce pan, stir to prevent sugar from adhering to pan. Heat gradually to boiling point and boil without stirring until syrup will thread when dropped from spoon. Pour gradually onto the well-beaten whites of eggs. Beat until the right consistency to spread on cake. Use Burnett's Color Tabs if you want the added temptingness of color. Directions in every box.

These cakes are sure to please everyone. Burnett's Vanilla is preferred for its delicacy and uniformity of flavor. It is the choice of good cooks everywhere for it insures success.

Send ten cents for "Doubly Delicious Desserts," a book full of new recipes.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
437 D Street, Boston

AUTO-GRAPHS

SINCE free wheeling was instituted by Studebaker, a year ago last July 12, many forms and varieties of the idea have taken hold in the motor industry, some of which have been objects of warnings by traffic officials.

One Year of Free Wheeling

Fifteen lines of motorcars now offer free wheeling in conjunction with conventional gear. In some cases it is optional equipment. As it is sponsored by these manufacturers, traffic officials offer no objections, but it is the so-called free-wheeling clutches which do not permit the driver to use the braking power of his engine on the hills which arouse criticism. These are sold as special units and supplant the conventional gear units.

Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island openly declare that they will take every precaution to put cars off the road which carry certain free-wheeling devices not factory equipped. Other states which carry laws against coasting down hills will undoubtedly follow suit.

A review of the free-wheeling field reveals Studebaker, Auburn, Plymouth, Lincoln, Hupmobile and Pierce-Arrow offering the development as standard equipment. Peerless offers it on its de luxe models and Graham-Paige on all its models as optional equipment. Hudson and Essex also provide it as optional equipment at $35 extra. In the Marmon "70" and "77" it is optional at $35, but costs $60 extra for the "88" model. Two Willys Sixes and the low-priced Willys-Knight provide the feature for $35, and for $50 it can be obtained in the "80D" and the "66D."

Dodge, DeSoto and Chrysler sixes have adopted free wheeling as optional equipment. Nash is the latest to enter the market with optional free wheeling. General Motors is still holding off, probably to take time to develop its own type.

* * *

Boys between the ages of 16 and 18 will be eligible to enter a Chevrolet apprentice school to be created in Detroit, and, if successful in their studies, they will be eligible for skilled work in one of Chevrolet's 53 plants at the completion of a four years' course. Plans for the new structure were announced this week.

Chevrolet to Train Workers

The normal course will be limited to 50 entrants a year. The first three months the students will be on trial, and if they show themselves worthy of the interest taken in them, they will be retained. They will be on a graduated wage scale. Tool-making, pattern-making and general machine-shop practice are included in the curriculum.

* * *

Employment for hundreds of additional salesmen will undoubtedly be the outcome of the announcement by the Graham-Paige Motor Corporation that it will participate in the compensation of dealer salesmen. This is probably the first instance of a motor manufacturer financially sharing in the maintenance of salesmen's staffs by dealers.

Graham Takes Sales Initiative

The plan was adopted to promote active sales during the slow season when dealers cannot afford to keep large sales staffs. Graham-Paige believes that adequate preparation for the return of business will mean heavier business when the heavy season comes. In normal times the policy of allowing the dealer to take the entire burden of paying his salesmen is sound, Mr. C. W. Matheson, general sales manager, states, but under present conditions, he thinks the action of his company will help to promote prosperity.

* * *

It takes courage to stand for one's own convictions despite the crowd, and because Mr. H. H. Franklin, president of the Franklin Motor Car Company, pioneered and clung tenaciously to the theory of the air-cooled engine for automobiles, the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the company is a genuine milestone in the motor engineering field. Air-cooled engines have forged ahead in aviation, but, surprising as it seems, Franklin is still the sole promulgator of this type of engine in the automobile industry. The strongest test of the utility of the air-cooled engine in automobiles is that the Franklin Company has survived the rigors of 30 years' trial and is still growing.

The Courage of a Franklin

* * *

"Startix." That's the latest word in Motordom's vocabulary. It means relief for the driver who is continually stalling in traffic and greater ease in starting the engine for all motorists. Startix is an automatic starting device which throws the motor into action with the turning of the ignition key, thus doing away with the regular starter pedal. Hudson and Essex announce the new unit as optional equipment after Aug. 17 at an additional cost of $15.

Ignition Key Starts Engine

* * *

Another air pioneer has entered the aircraft collection of the Smithsonian Institution. The first Packard-Diesel engine to power an airplane has been presented by the Packard Motor Car Company to the Smithsonian. This type of engine uses heavy oil for fuel.

Smithsonian Gets Prize Oil Engine

* * *

Bermuda, where only one passenger motorcar was registered in 1930, is an ideal spot for a surcease from traffic jams and the responsibilities of owning a motorcar. Those, however, who choose to live in the United States, where 74.4 per cent of the world's total of 33,603,000 motor vehicles roll over the roads, must share a burden of taxation which amassed itself into aggregate payments of $1,000,398,270 last year. These included gasoline, registration and excise fees, plus personal and municipal taxes, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Bermuda Has One Automobile

The highest tax per vehicle was paid by Oregon motorists, the figures reveal. In that State $94 was the average. In the District of Columbia, the motorist paid only $14 in taxes; Massachusetts was next to lowest with an average tax of $20. Massachusetts, however, raised its gas tax 1 cent this year, and its residents also pay high compulsory insurance rates. Florida, which already pays the next to highest in taxes, raised its gas tax from 6 to 7 cents this year, the highest gas tax in the country.

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Largest selling Cane Sugar
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"Sweeten it with Domino"

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

William Earl Whitlock, Chicago, Ill.
W. Earl Whitlock Jr., Chicago, Ill.
Evelyn F. Whitlock, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Owen Hetsler Price, Columbia, Mo.
Mrs. Julius Michel, Woodmere, L. I., New York.
Helene Michel, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Florence B. Straus, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Helen J. Peckham, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Faustina O. Peckham, Attleboro, Mass.
Louse S. Bloomfield, Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.
Edwin J. Bloomfield, Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.
Katherine Christensen, New York, N. Y.
Percy O. Peckham, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sidney E. Cogswell, Claremore, Okla.
Miss Mary Cogswell, Claremore, Okla.
O. B. Cogswell, Claremore, Okla.
Richard Haynes, Claremore, Okla.
Charlotte H. Haynes, Claremore, Okla.
Miss Elizabeth M. Hayward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Katherine Yoder, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Elizabeth Barget, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Florence K. Barget, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Christina Yamamoto, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
Kenji Yamamoto, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. C. R. Morris, Des Moines, Iowa.
C. R. Morris, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. Charles E. Vawter, Waltham, Mass.
Mrs. Cleo A. Kookin, Chicago, Ill.
T. R. Kookan, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Dora Mourk, Chicago, Ill.
O. R. Mourk, Chicago, Ill.
Mary L. Smith, Beanville, Ind.
Mrs. C. E. Lindholm, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. Rose Maier, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Alma Turner, Emporia, Kan.
R. E. Turner, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. S. Paichin, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice L. Gait, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alice R. Hall, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary C. Wray, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss Elizabeth Mansur, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Margaret Edgecombe, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Miss Mary Edgecombe, Lynbrook, N. Y.
George Edgecombe, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Frances Richardson, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. J. S. Finley, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. S. Finley, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Wm. W. Geiger, Buffalo, N. Y.
Wm. W. Geiger, Buffalo, N. Y.
Elizabeth Hartley, Washington, Ill.
Mrs. Clements Barda, Alexandria, Egypt.
William Stanley Hicks, Burlingame, Calif.
Miss Audrey Wallace Dix, Berea, Ohio.
Florence L. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.
Olive A. Rainey, Springfield, Mass.
Hattie L. Mears, St. Louis, Mo.
Mary Sammet, Philadelphia, Penna.
Anne Locher, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucile Dane, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ruth H. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.
Evelyn Dalzell, Chicago, Ill.
Elizabeth Rae Burke, Chicago, Ill.
Annette Stearns Gibson, Sacramento, Calif.
Mrs. Ruby Patterson Brown, Chicago, Ill.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE

LONDON, Aug. 13—British Board of Trade preliminary report shows July imports of £70,146,000, compared with £68,841,000 in June and £88,530,000 in July, 1930; exports £34,823,00, compared with £29,431,000 in June and £36,746,000 in July, 1930; exports £34,382,000, compred with £8,644,000 in June and £8,963,000 in July, 1930.

Clouds Spoil View Of Cosmic Shower

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Overcast skies last night prevented astronomers of the United States Naval Observatory from viewing the Perseids, the shower of cosmic dust through which the earth passes each August.

They will be forced to postpone for another year their efforts to chart the positions of the streaks of light that appear in the night sky, when the dust particles are heated to incandescence by the friction of the earth's atmosphere. Officials at the observatory said the best nights for observing the Perseids had passed, although the earth will continue to move through the dust cloud until Saturday.

By charting the position of the Perseids, astronomers hope to check the theory that they are moving in the orbit of Tuttle's Comet, which was last seen in 1862, and is scheduled to make its next appearance about 1964. It was explained at the observatory. The stream of the Perseids is estimated to be about 30,000,000 miles wide, and the particles are believed to be traveling at approximately 40 miles per second.

Washington Freed Of Critics' Charges

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—George Washington stood forth today as "the gentleman par excellence of his day," while modern critics of the first President were taken to task.

Dr. L. M. Sears, professor of history at Purdue University, condemned "mudslinging" biographers of Washington in an address before the Rotary Club.

He has just completed four years of research into the life of Washington, whom he termed "the gentleman par excellence of his day."

Coal Operators Plan Appeal to Hoover

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13 (AP)—Some of the leading bituminous coal operators of the Pittsburgh district are considering a plan to lay their industrial troubles before President Hoover. As a practical engineer, they feel, he may be able to give them some sound advice and to aid in other ways.

That the operators are considering presenting their problems to the President, probably in the form of a letter, was learned today following a statement by Mr. Joseph T. Miller, Assistant Fuel Administrator of the Pittsburgh area during the World War.

Meanwhile other forms of relief were being suggested. The plan of a group of Pittsburgh operators to ask the Government to take over the industry as a public utility seemed to gain favor, some mine owners said. Other operators have discussed state control.

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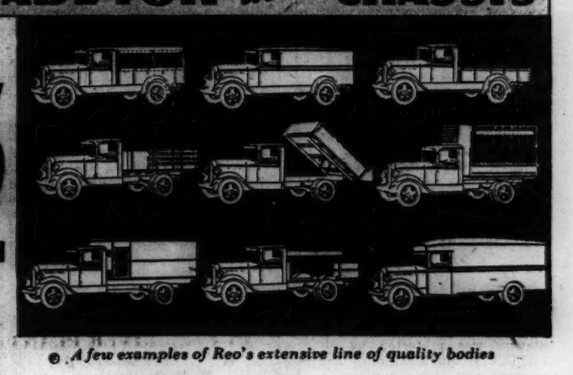

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Dual Wheels Extra

A few examples of Reo's extensive line of quality bodies

Reo Trucks and Speed Wagons ranging from 1 ton to 4 tons. Prices $625 to $2800, chassis f. o. b. Lansing.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
LANSING MICHIGAN
TORONTO CANADA

The HOTTEST day on any road could not destroy SOCONY DE-WAXED MOTOR OIL!

A NEW "high" on the thermometer these hot driving days does not affect Socony De-waxed Motor Oil! It is *built* specifically to keep its "body" and lubricate smoothly at the highest engine temperatures—at heat that makes ordinary motor oils lose their lubricating efficiency.

Socony's Indianapolis Test, the *first* such test to be run by an oil company on this famous speedway, conclusively proved that. Under A. A. A. supervision, three standard sedans were driven 7,290 miles each in 5½ blistering summer days and nights, round and round the Indianapolis Speedway.

In spite of mile-a-minute speed, in spite of crankcase temperatures of *248 degrees and more*—that's 50 per cent above the heat *your* crankcase would ever show on the road—Socony De-waxed Motor Oil performed perfectly, kept its "body," reduced engine wear and carbon formation to a minimum.

For safe lubrication, for longer, smoother engine performance—use Socony De-waxed Motor Oil! Prepare now for the next real hot day. Then, keep your eye on the thermometer—and *Socony!*

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

For HOT driving days

SOCONY De-waxed MOTOR OIL

TRADE THRIVES WITH YOUTH AT COUNTRY CAMP

Morgan Memorial Farm Is Scene of Brisk Business as Well as Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 13—Business depression?

Apparently there is no such thing out here at the Industrial Plantation and Fresh Air Camp of the Morgan Memorial. From early morning to considerably later than sundown, production is going on at full speed. The Goodwill Industry's machinery is turning out laughter and fun, real happiness and character building for hundreds of children from the South End tenement district in Boston.

Just to prove that there is no depression in the business of promoting happiness among children and older folks, too, the "industry" carried on at the 700-acre South Athol plantation is going to take account of stock next week. More than 60 staff workers, headed by Mr. Percy J. Trevethan, "plant manager," and 368 children, are preparing to prove to the public on Aug. 19 that poor business conditions have not caused any curtailment of the happiness industry.

At least 1000 persons are expected at the Morgan Memorial community here next Wednesday to witness a pageant depicting the historical development of the Morgan Memorial activities in the quarter of a century since the Rev. Dr. Edgar J. Helms took over the course set by Henry Morgan many years before.

No Depression Here

The casual caller who drops in at the Morgan Memorial guest house well might wonder how preparations for anything like a pageant, with 10 scenes could be woven into the carefully scheduled round of duty and recreation which marks the daily camp life. But whoever attempts to follow the youngsters through an average day's activities will find that such things as rehearsing for an elaborate pageant can be woven into a crowded schedule as deftly as bits of rags can be woven into attractive rugs by the children in Miss Kate F. Hobart's classes in the Industrial Camp.

"Up at seven," would be the Pepysian way of recording in one's diary the first episode of a day spent in following the footsteps of any 12-year-old boy or girl. The chatter and gaiety bursting forth at seven o'clock in a way would be like the chatter and chirping which sets up in the trees around the dozen or so camps just after daybreak every morning.

But by the next half hour there would be a noticeable lull in the buzz of youthful voices because a boy or girl on the Morgan Memorial Plantation can concentrate on breakfast as closely as on dinner or supper.

From eight until nine o'clock, 368 youngsters are absorbed with camp duties, but how the making up of trim cots and the other small chores can be accomplished in one hour is one of a good many indications of the Goodwill Industry's efficiency. For when nine o'clock comes, any one of the camps has the appearance of an army barracks about a minute before the regimental commander's Saturday morning inspection. But what is more important, to achieve this sort of efficiency involves no raising of voices on the part of the young men or women volunteers who have charge of the boys' and girls' camps.

Turn to Personal Affairs

With the end of camp duties, the program turns to industrial affairs which means that Renato can go to work on the lamp stand he is patiently fashioning from crude oak, which one day will be sold at the Morgan Memorial store; Giovanni can go on with the rug he is weaving from strands of brilliant colors, or Anita can weed her turnips and scratch around the onions, and the other boys and girls can work their roped-off patches of turnips and beets and beans which is where childen learn to hoe their own row so that it becomes useful in more ways than one—even after the crops have been harvested and brought home.

Up to 10 o'clock the schedule makes for a pretty full morning, but from then until noon comes the camp's play time, which is bound to put just the right edge on 368 astonishing appetites, as any visitor who has followed the youngsters thus far is apt to prove when he sits down to dinner at the Edward A. Buss Goodwill Inn.

Until 3 o'clock camp activities are suspended for a long rest unless Renato wants to go on with his lamp stand and others prefer to attend to personal chores in the gardens or industrial camp.

No one expects any sort of work or play to interfere with the swimming period at the Lake-in-the-Woods. Three hours a week in swimming classes conducted by a representative of the Massachusetts Humane Society is the privilege open to all the older boys and girls.

If one were to check up on the day's production at the Goodwill plant in South Athol, by the time supper was over and campfire hour had arrived, one would find that every child was a brimming storehouse of happiness. But happiness production goes on without a letup. When the 368 youngsters have gathered under the big tent for moving pictures and singing of camp songs to be topped off with a number of organized yells, the Goodwill machinery appears to be whirling faster than ever.

When They Look

Should the motion pictures happen to illustrate the daily happenings in the camp at South Athol, there is bound to be plenty of enthusiasm on the part of the children. When the crowded South End streets come onto the screen, a distinct hush covers the gathering. Excited murmurings greet the pictures of the trucks leaving the Morgan Memorial headquarters in Shawmut Avenue. But when the scenes suddenly change to the rolling fields and woodlands, the swimming hole, the rides on loaded hay wagons and such things, the youngsters' reaction brings forth a stampede of cheers and yells that nearly blows the tent out of the guy ropes.

Unlike most industries, inventory is taken at the Morgan Memorial Plantation at the end of every day. Semicircles of little whiteclad figures are hunched around the crackling flames of open camp hearths. Songs are softly sung and expressions of gratitude for a full life in the open, two months away from the roar of crowded streets and stuffy tenements eagerly voiced by grateful youngsters.

A young volunteer worker plays taps on a massive old piano. Bare feet patter away to cozy cots under the sloping eaves of the open rafters. Embers fade in the hearth. Rain drips through the pines upon the cabin roof. Crickets chirp outside. The Goodwill happiness factory shuts down for the day.

This is the industry which the Morgan Memorial Plantation maintains at South Athol through public contributions. For $40, a child can be kept at the camp all summer; less than $1 a day. It is an industry that is free from depression, an industry that turns out the maximum of happiness every day it is in operation. And the dividends which it yields for worker and "investor" alike are beyond reckoning.

Activities in the Field of Humanity Show No Depression

Upper Left—Hoeing and Weeding Individual Gardens at Morgan Memorial Camp. Upper Right—Learning the Intricacies of the Hand Loom. Lower—The Song Leader Has a Responsive Chorus.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Art

Ogunquit Art Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGUNQUIT, Maine—At the Ogunquit Art Center, Perkins Cove, the second display of paintings and etchings shown in this its ninth season is on view until Sept. 15. There is a large number of exhibits, which range in style from the very conservative to the ultra-modern. A number of established names are represented — Charles Woodbury, Abbott Graves, Stanley Woodward, Anthony Thième, Carroll Bill, Gordon Grant and others. These offer characteristic subjects—surf, rocks, harbors, landscapes—done with their customary authority and imagination.

At the other extreme are the experimenters in abstractions, like Agnes Pelon, with such titles as "Equilibrium," "Being," "Incarnation" and "Flowering," which except to the initiate will perhaps seem transferable; or David Burliuk, who presumably is attempting, through the medium of two peasant faces decorated on their cheeks with farm animals, to project the ultimate essence of a "Russian Village."

One always expects to find a certain number of derivatives. In this show the sincerest flattery is paid to El Greco by Russell Cheney in "Penitente, New Mexico," and to Gauguin by Louis Michel Eilshemius in "Samoa Scene" and "Harbor."

For the most part, the conservatives seem to project more individuality. Having developed a technique, they have left themselves free to convey their ideas, which, if they are not always surprising, are usualy intelligible and frequently charming. F. Usher Devoll installs the impressionist lighting system in foggy or snowy locations. Stanley Woodward organizes his masses with freedom and power. Margaret Fitzhugh Brown's Village Postman, who has traveled far beyond Gloucester, now rests in Mr. Vayana's gallery.

Paul Shramm has two well-composed pieces. The "Portrait of Miss J. W." is interesting for the modeling of the face and for the treatment of the green satin Chinese gown against a dark red bench and a subdued background; "Cherry Blossom Time" for the light and color effects which have been achieved by painting in water color over an oil background. These items reveal that Mr. Shramm has greatly enriched his palette.

PEACH PRICES SLASHED

BENTON, Ill., Aug. 12 (AP) — At prices the lowest ever known, the Elberta peach crop is now going to market with some growers selling the fruit at only 35 cents a bushel for orchard run. Some growers are getting 50 cents a bushel for selected peaches. The yield is estimated to be three times the average crop.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

MAINE

Boothbay Harbor (auspices First Church, Bath): 3:30 p. m., Aug. 16.

Stonington: Stonington Opera House, 8 p. m., Aug. 18.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Laconia: Colonial Theater, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 16.

Wolfeboro: Brewster Memorial Hall, 3 p. m., Aug. 16.

NEW JERSEY

Toms River: School Auditorium, Hyers Street, 3:15 p. m., Aug. 16.

NEW YORK

Port Jefferson: Port Jefferson Theater, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 16.

Southampton: American Legion Hall, Pond Lane, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 18.

REGRET FOR BOMBING EXPRESSED TO ITALY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Without awaiting a formal report on the bombing of the Italian vice-consulate at Pittsburgh, Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, today expressed his regrets over the incident to Signor Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Ambassador from Italy.

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania was requested by Mr. Castle today to forward him a report on the bombing. When received it will be turned over to the Italian Ambassador.

ANDOVER MAN DAIRY HEAD

HUBBARDTON, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—Mr. Harvey Turner of Andover was elected president of the Massachusetts Dairymen's Association at the annual session here yesterday. Other officers were Mr. George Fuller, Deerfield, first vice-president; Mr. Arthur Leland, East Bridgewater, second vice-president; Mr. Charles Shepard, Warren, secretary, and Mr. George F. E. Story, treasurer.

WENDELL OBSERVES ITS ANNIVERSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENDELL, Mass., Aug. 13—Sons and daughters of this 150-year-old town returned yesterday to celebrate its anniversary and take part in the dedication of a tablet honoring its soldiers in the World War. The grange community service committee secured an ancient millstone, worn by years of use, and had it set up on edge in a cement foundation. To this was attached a tablet bearing the names of the 17 Wendell men who served in the war.

Mr. John W. Haigis of Greenfield, former State Treasurer, was the principal speaker at the anniversary exercises.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brookline Field Concert: People's Symphony Orchestra, Will Dodge directing, Brookline Field, off Pond Avenue, Brookline, 8:30; program as follows:

1. Overture, "Raymond" ..... Thomas
2. Waltz, "Morgenblatter" ..... Strauss
3. First Movement, Piano Concerto in A minor ..... Grieg
   Soloist, Powell Everhart
4. Selections from "Blossom Time" ..... Schubert
   Soloists, Juliette Shaw, soprano, and Francis Riley, baritone
5. Overture, "The Secret of Suzanne" ..... Wolf-Ferrari
6. Aria, "Pourquoi me reveiller" ..... Massenet
   Soloist, Bruce Norman, tenor
7. To a Wild Rose ..... MacDowell-Herbert
8. Excerpts from "Faust" ..... Gounod

People's Tools Campaign: Meeting of chairmen of bazaar committees; speaker, Alexander Kahn, member of the executive committee of the Jewish Agency; Boston City Club, 8.

Motion Pictures

Majestic—"The Five-Year Plan," 12 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Salmon Fishing in Alaska," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 and 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to American Rooms, by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Tour two to Rockport studios and old houses by Rockport Art Association; open house at studios and old houses on Bear Skin Neck and Main Street, 2 to 6.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5 except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by French masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Merryon and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor

Medals Awarded Six Byrd Helpers

Congressional medals were awarded to six Boston members of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd at the Engineers Club yesterday. The medals, which are struck with gold with a service ribbon of blue and gray, were voted by Congress.

Those receiving the medals were Mr. Victor H. Czegka, machinist on the expedition; Mr. Frederick E. Crockett, dog driver and assistant radio operator; Mr. Edward E. Goodale, dog driver; Mr. Lloyd Grenlie, radio expert; Mr. Carl O. Peterson, also a radio worker on the expedition, and Mr. Charles E. Lofgren, Admiral Byrd's personal secretary on the polar trip.

The medals bear the figure of a man in polar costume holding a ski pole, with the inscription "Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928-1930," on one side, and on the other a representation of the ship City of New York and of the airplane used in the flight over the pole.

RICKERS CURTAIL HOLDINGS

POLAND SPRINGS, Me., Aug. 13 (AP)—The Ricker Hotel Company announced yesterday that it had relinquished the management of the Forrest Hills Ricker Hotel at Augusta, Ga.

Summer Fur Sale
Our showing of Fur Coats in the new modes will be found exceptionally attractive. They are all of our own stock, have been expertly selected and you will be amazed at the limited prices a really choice coat can be secured for at this time. Prices range $85.00, $115.00, $135.00, $165.00, $190.00 and more.
Furs Remodeled and Repaired
W. E. Blumer Co. Inc.
Established in 1871 Furriers
447 S. Warren St., Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Having been appointed an authorized dealer of
TELECHRON ELECTRIC CLOCKS
We are now discontinuing our entire line of Spring Clocks at half price.
ARTHUR B. Frost JEWELER
356 SO. WARREN STREET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
"The Friendly Store"
The strongest Guarantee with every purchase. — "Satisfaction or your Money Back."

HEEL HUGGER SHOES
are the style shoes for comfort, built for those who are on their feet most of the time.
Almost any foot is a normal foot for
Heel Hugger Shoes $5 and $6
C.E. Chappell & Sons Inc.
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SYRACUSE, N. Y.
THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men, Women and Children
Park-Brannock Co.
FASHION WEST ENNA JETTICK
321 SOUTH SALINA STREET

The Best Fashions
in all kinds of wearing apparel are to be found at Dey's
Dey Brothers & Co.
Salina, Jefferson and Warren Streets
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FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU PASTEURIZED CLARIFIED
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk Cottage Cheese Butter
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McFARLIN'S
BOYS' EVERFAST WASH SUITS
$2.95
Poplins of better durability. The colors will never run or fade. Select from many attractive styles.
McFARLIN'S
195 MAIN STREET EAST

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
The UNION
Presents Complete Spring Selections of
STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
WORSTED-TEX SUITS
KNIT-TEX COATS
INTERWOVEN HOSE
ARROW SHIRTS
STETSON HATS
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
The UNION CLOTHING CO.
HIS MAIN BY EAST

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McCurdy & Co.
Furniture Sale
Brings the Greatest Values in Years

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Good News!
Stockings are showing their Fall Colors
. . . and from all indications, it's going to be the darkest Fall yet, as far as stocking shades are concerned. Better get your stocking wardrobe ready for the new season . . . at Forman's! Our assortments of chiffons are complete, at $1, $1.50, and $1.95 (Street Floor)
HERE ARE THE NEW SHADES . . . Pagan, Indotan, Misty Beige, Negrita, Tahiti, Matin, Moonbeige, Nuage.
B. FORMAN COMPANY
CLINTON AVE. SOUTH

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
HANAN SHOES | The Choice of
Cultured Men and Women for Generations
QUALITY
Like Character, Endures
HANAN & SON
47 East Avenue

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
August SALES
now in progress
FURNITURE
FLOOR COVERINGS
BEDDING
PICTURES and MIRRORS
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
MONARCH
QUALITY FOR 75 YEARS
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS MARKET
84A MONTAGUE ST. near Hicks St.
Main 0903, 0904

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Consisting of 4 pieces—Coat, Vest, Long Trousers, Knickerbockers.
Good Material
Good Workmanship
This SPORT SUIT at $22.50
Field's Club Style Clothes
Incorporated
84-90 Flatbush Ave., near L.I.R.R. Depot
Stores in the Bronx and Jamaica also

NEW YORK
Engagement rings showing important Diamonds in Round, Marquise, Square and Fancy Shapes
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
Established 1837
3A MAIDEN LANE
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Old-Fashioned Safety!
Do you know that the Central Savings Bank can only invest its deposits in securities that have no business risk—securities that must first be approved by the State Banking Department?
Do you know that all our "dividends" are paid out in interest to you—that we have no stockholders?
Do you know that for 72 years we have specialized in "old-fashioned" safety for small and moderate savings?
Would you like to read an article by Albert W. Atwood on Old-Fashioned Savings, reprinted in booklet form, by courtesy of Saturday Evening Post? Very interesting. Write or call for it.
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NEW YORK
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Luncheon, 65c; Dinner, $1.00
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Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

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Reduced Rates American or European Plans
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7 Reasons Why It Pays to Buy VAN DYK AMBASSADOR HAM
1. SHORT SHANK: About one pound of unedible bone is removed before weighing. With ordinary hams you will find a long shank which means that the consumer pays for a lot of absolute waste.
2. SKIN BACK: Half of the rind and all excess fat is removed before weighing. Why pay for this waste on other hams?
3. CUT FROM YOUNG PIGS: Van Dyk Ambassador Hams are cut from young pigs and are therefore small, averaging from 8 to 10 lbs. each. Some come as small as 6 lbs. Ordinary hams weigh from 12 to 14 lbs., and are often too large for the average family.
4. MILD SUGAR CURE: This insures sweetness and mildness of flavor. There is none of that salty flavor found in most hams. Van Dyk Ambassador Hams have a delicious, different flavor.
5. HICKORY SMOKE: The use of genuine hickory logs in smoking brings out a rare flavor, not found in ordinary hams which are smoked with cheaper woods or rubbish.
6. U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTED: Only 65% of meats sold in this country are U. S. Government inspected. The plants which produce Van Dyk Ambassador Hams are under the daily supervision of a corps of U. S. Government experts. It is their duty to safeguard your food supply. Ambassador Hams carry the U. S. Government Inspection Stamp.
7. GUARANTEE TAG: Look for the red and yellow tag reading "Van Dyk's Ambassador Quality." It is your guarantee of Highest Quality obtainable.
We Are Specialists in These Fine Foods
BEVERAGES SPICES EXTRACTS
BUTTER EGGS CHEESE
SMOKED MEAT PRODUCTS
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Van Dyk Stores are located—NEW YORK: Albany, Amsterdam, Buffalo, Jamaica, Mt. Vernon, New York City, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Schenectady, Troy, Yonkers; CONNECTICUT: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford, Waterbury; MASSACHUSETTS: Fall River, New Bedford, Springfield, Worcester; NEW JERSEY: Newark, New Brunswick, Orange, Passaic, Paterson, Plainfield; RHODE ISLAND: Providence; PENNSYLVANIA: Pittsburgh. Consult local telephone directory for store addresses.

posture —starts with shoes
Many fine families send long distances for Pediforme Shoes. They understand why the carriage of the growing child, as well as of the adult, is helped by these natural-fitting, natural-supporting shoes. Custom fitting at seven convenient stores. Illustrated Booklet G.
New York, 36 West 36th Street
Brooklyn, 322 Livingston Street
Bronx . . . 3474 Morris Avenue
New Rochelle, 275 North Ave.
East Orange, 29 Washington Pl.
Southampton, 66 Jobs Lane
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Pediforme

Here's a *cheerful* chart for you!
Indicates bargain prices to clean-out some 5000 men's sack suits before the Fall stock comes in!
514 were $70
1040 were $65
429 were $60
1084 were $55
1246 were $50
495 were $48
576 were $45
$35 now!
English worsteds.
Scotch cheviots.
Serges.
Flannels.
Fancy suitings.
Fall weights. Light weights.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at Liberty
Broadway at Warren
Broadway at 13th St.
Herald Sq. at 35th St.
New York City
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Bromfield
Boston, Massachusetts

SUGAR SCRAMBLE UNDERLIES CUBAN REVOLT, IS VIEW

(Continued from Page 1)

dent. They point to the closing of the university and high school as unconstitutional and then admit that agitation against the Government caused such a step. They point to the political prisoners in the fortress across the harbor and to the restrictions placed upon the press, and then forget to admit that a government must have some means upholding constitutional authority.

Without taking sides in the political rumpus, one may fairly declare Cuba's welfare depends upon trade conditions, rather than presidents. The annual output of sugar amounts to 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons. Most of the national wealth is derived from this industry, consequently when prices are good the island is prosperous, and when they are low the Cubans are seriously disturbed.

Affairs were running smoothly when President Machado went into office in 1925. He was a popular figure then and known as a strong man: a man of integrity and sound judgment. For such traits he was highly applauded. As a Liberal he was elected over President Menocal, a Conservative, by a large majority. His platform contained many planks, the outstanding ones advocating the construction of highways, water works, sewerage systems, the expansion of educational facilities and including a refusal to contract for additional loans.

Fresh Spirit Apparent

No sooner had he taken office than a change became apparent. A fresh spirit had entered the governmental halls. Vigor and expedition displaced languor and postponement, while active civil untidiness and graft gave way to sanitation and integrity. Havana in a short while began the transformation from a city of smelling streets into a precinct of polished cleanliness. Streets were repaired, parks beautified and beggars removed as a public menace.

A series of special taxes were levied, bringing in some $20,000,000 to provide good roads into the center of the island. The amount, however, would not take care of the proposed construction and a financial agreement was entered into with a national bank in New York for an amount totaling $60,000,000. With this money put to work, a falling sugar market caused no particular alarm to the Cuban people. Contracts were let to construct a national capitol, reservoirs and sewerage, The embelishment of Havana went on apace.

But sugar was destined to play an important part. Prices continued downward and the President was forced to limit the crop to slightly more than 4,500,000 tons and later to 4,000,000. He sought to enlist the coöperation of European and Javan producers but could not arrive at a satisfactory agreement. Next, he established a single selling agency after consulting the interests most directly concerned. There was too much sugar in the world, however, and that plan was equally ineffective. Inevitably, President Machado lost prestige.

Opposition Is Suppressed

Then came 1928 and the termination of the President's term. He had agreed not to run again, but the possible failure of the many building and construction plans then going forward under his direction decided the Cubans to persuade him to accept another term. The election was one-sided. The Nationalist Party alone opposed him, but it was not permitted to organize into a political unit because President Machado declared that its members were inciting discontent and represented influences subversive of national peace. Charges have since been made that he dealt unceremoniously with members of the group, exiling some and imprisoning others. This has given the opposition certain ideals of "democracy and republicanism for which to wage an ever increasingly effective campaign."

The election over, sugar prices dropped still further. The largest firm on the island was forced into drastic reorganization. Business in general suffered and numerous failures resulted. Raw sugar brought only 1 cent a pound, or about half the cost of production. Two native banks closed and the Federal Reserve System of the United States rushed millions to bolster up the bank reserve. American investments represented about $1,250,000,000 and Cuba was the United States' foremost customer in Latin America.

Public Discontent Grows

In face of the sugar disaster and the falling off of all business, the public works program became a burden. Public discontent grew and charges of graft and extravagance were numerous. Especially did charges refer to the construction of the new capitol.

Five major problems loomed to upset the island. Lateral roads were needed to act as feeders, there was no money to pay for such work; financial assistance to planters had not been forthcoming because banks, mostly foreign, were not inclined to lend money; the United States, Cuba's only market for vegetables and perishable fruits, set up an unfavorable tariff; irrigation enterprises became discouraged over the outlook and were abandoned; and, finally, over all lay that inertia that attends all countries faced with a seemingly unsolvable problem.

Today the situation is practically the same, except that an attempt is being made by the Nationalists to solve the unsolvable problem through revolution and the establishment of a provisional government.

President Machado In Secret Journey

HAVANA, Aug. 13 (AP)—President Machado, target of a revolt which has resulted in more than 60 deaths during the last five days, reached Santa Clara in the interior of the island shortly before noon today.

He had left his palace in the night with 40 soldiers, officially for an inspection of federal forces in the Province. Reports from sources other than the palace, however, said several important rebel leaders were expected to surrender to the President when he got to Santa Clara.

National police today prepared to start searching Havana houses for arms in an effort to prevent the uprising spreading here.

All the buildings in the capital will be searched, and persons found with arms will be sent to Cabana Fortress, it was announced after police chiefs conferred with Dr. Octavio Zubrizarreta, Secretary of the Interior.

Twenty-three fell in combat yesterday in Pinar del Rio Province, scene of all important fighting thus far. A three-hour battle at Cejas del Negro resulted in 15 fatalities, including one rural guardsman, while eight students were ambushed by soldiers near Artemisa. The rebels lost 26 prisoners.

In Pinar del Rio Province troops were looking for Gen. Mario G. Menocal, former President, who is reputed to be leading the movement.

Yorktown Pageant To Show Surrender

YORKTOWN, Va., Aug. 13 (AP)—Cornwallis again will surrender at Yorktown in October.

After a week of controversy over whether the capitulation of the British Revolutionary War Commander should be depicted this fall at the 150th anniversary celebration, the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission announced last night the surrender scene would be reënacted.

A tentative plan to delete it from the pageant program brought forth a vigorous protest from Representative Sol Bloom (D.), of New York, associate director of the Washington Bicentennial Commmission, and others who declared the omission would make the celebration meaningless.

A variety of reasons were given for the proposed deletion. Among them were that the scene might be offensive to British visitors, that difficulties would be encountered in training a large body of troops in eighteenth century tactics, that it was against the tradition of the army to reenact the surrender of a former foreign foe and that the scope of the pageant might be limited by its depiction.

Taxi Driver Gets $2500 for Honesty

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Mr. Frank Brusca was an unemployed truck driver a few months ago, facing the problem of keeping a home together for his mother and two sisters without any weekly pay envelope. He took up taxi-driving and got a job operating a cab at night for one of the large taxicab corporations here.

Because he noticed a small black handbag that lay on the rear seat of his cab after he drove two passengers to the Grand Central Station soon after midnight on July 27, he received a check for $2500 a few days ago. The check was given to him by an insurance company in recognition of his services in helping restore to its owner the little handbag, which turned out to be a jewel case containing a dazzling assortment of jewelry. Among the other jewels in the case was a pearl necklace, valued at $200,000, which was insured.

BERLIN WELCOMES MAYOR OF NEW YORK

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP) — When Mayor James J. Walker of New York used a German word "brüderschaft," (brotherhood) at the luncheon, given for him by the Carl Schurz Society, his hearers applauded loudly. At the luncheon were the Oberbürgermeister of Berlin, Herr Heinrich Samm; Herr Paul Loebe, president of the Reichstag, and numerous other distinguished officials.

$20.75 to BOSTON

from CHICAGO ... $26.00
from ST. LOUIS via N. Y. ... $26.00
NEW YORK to LOS ANGELES $57.20
"HALF THE FARE 'MOST ANYWHERE'"

Similar savings to hundreds of other points. Write for free information and address of your local terminal. All-new buses with well-paid, careful, courteous drivers.

GREAT EASTERN STAGES
821 Columbia Building
Cleveland, Ohio
Phone Cherry 8383 or write today.

GREAT EASTERN
The Short Line

REICH TARIFF ENDS NITRATE CONFERENCE

Accord Thwarted, Industry Appears Dedicated to Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUCERNE, Switz.—Germany's action in imposing a prohibitive duty (120 marks a ton) on the import of Chilean nitrate products has brought the World Nitrate Conference here to an abrupt close.

Two months of negotiations between representatives of Chile's vast nitrogen resources and producers of the synthetic article have thus been in vain. For the present the idea of replacing the cartel agreement which finally expired on July 15, by a general schedule of production quotas and prices has to be abandoned, and the European synthetic industry will be exposed to the full blast of competition.

Every allowance is being made here for Germany's present financial difficulties, and it is seen that other factors have contributed quite as much as the German tariff to the present deadlock.

With two branches of nitrogen production eager to measure their resources and strength against one another the moment was particularly unfavorable for any give-and-take arrangement on the lines, for example, of the recent World Sugar Convention.

GENERAL ASPHALT COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13—General Asphalt Company as of June 30 shows total assets of $45,168,397, compared with $48,081,717 June 30, 1930, and surplus $8,004,738, compared with $8,742,346. Current assets totaled $5,630,299 and current liabilities $896,172, compared with $7,149,650 and $795,639.

CLEAN STREETS EMPHASIZED AT LONDON PARLEY

Public Cleansing Unifying Ideal for World, Says Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Adequate street cleaning as a public service was emphasized at the first International Conference on Public Cleansing, which attracted about 800 delegates from 18 countries to London.

"Public cleaning is not a narrow, national matter, and it is not a matter of which the nations can really differ at heart," said Mr. Arthur Greenwood, British Minister of Health, at the opening meeting.

Public service of this kind, he said, is the very antithesis of war. "From this conference not merely a closer understanding of the problems of public cleansing will result, but a little more human understanding."

Public cleaning in England and Wales alone costs about £11,000,000 annually, it was revealed by Mr. J. C. Dawes, Government Inspector of Public Cleansing. If the standards of such work are to be improved, Mr. Dawes said, the first step should be raising it to the plane of a recognized technical service.

The conference discussed methods and organization for municipal cleansing, and attended a demonstration of sweeping and cleaning apparatus at Olympia, Kensington.

PACIFIC COAST CO.

Pacific Coast Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30 loss of $11,391 after expenses, depreciation and depletion, compared with loss of $37,041 the preceding quarter, making loss for the first half of $39,943.

Slippery Eels and Peregrinatious Cod Traced to Lairs by Dana Expedition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The migratory, not to say slippery habits of the eel, and the peregrinations of the codfish have been subjects of indignation among fishermen for many a year. No sooner have the fishermen learned where they may be caught, than the fish move on to safer waters.

Heeding the plea of frustrated sailormen, Denmark last year sent out the Dana expedition, which found that the eel is now hatching its young near the West Indies, on the shoals spreading out north of the Azores, and east of those islands as far as the coast of Europe, south to the African shores, and through the Mediterranean Sea. A second research vessel, just completed in Denmark for the Oceanographic Institution of the United States, will extend the investigations made by the Dana.

The marine detective force aboard the Dana, the Danish expedition's ship, will set sail again soon to examine sections of the Gulf Stream and to trace the wanderings of the codfish. Prof. Johan Schmidt of Copenhagen is to be in charge, as he was of the previous expedition.

It is believed that most of Greenland's codfish come from Iceland, being hatched in Denmark's Strait. The fish have been caught in both places. In some years there have been unusually large shoals of codfish on the west coast of Greenland, but, as in the case of legendary catches at Spitsbergen in the eighties, information about large shoals off Greenland is not reliable, for they may at any moment seek other waters. The Dana expedition will try to help fishermen by tracing the hatching of the codfish.

Four outstanding examples of the Great American Value

Consider how much your money buys in one of these popular models

CHEVROLET

These days, people are investing their automobile money *carefully*. They are making sure that each dollar brings back to them a big dollar's worth of satisfaction.

That is why, month after month during 1931, Chevrolet has been leading in sales. Buyers find that Chevrolet gives more quality for every dollar. Smarter style. Finer comfort. Greater dependability and economy. *Proved six-cylinder* performance. And prices among the lowest at which cars are sold!

Like all Chevrolet models, each of the cars shown is a modern *six* of proved design. And everyone knows that multi-cylinder design is standard practice among practically all cars today. Nothing less than six cylinders can give the fine engine-balance that gives a *really smooth flow of power, and completely eliminates objectionable vibration* at its source. Six-cylinder smoothness is *built-in, quiet, economical* smoothness. Drivers of sixes never want less!

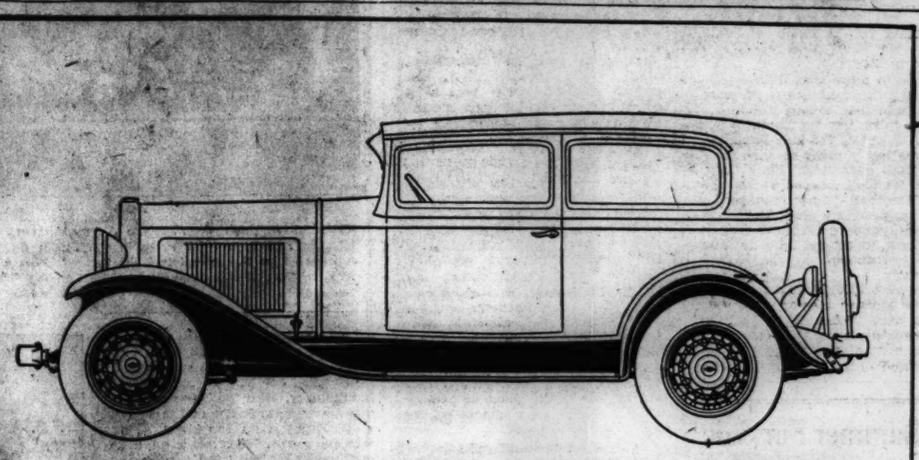
Each of these Chevrolets gives you many proved features adding to riding comfort—for instance, a long 109-inch wheelbase and four parallel-mounted springs. Each gives you smart bodies of *wood and steel*—the construction used in the most expensive cars.

And note this important point: *With all these advantages, you get unexcelled economy!* The Chevrolet Motor Company has a large number of letters from owners showing that Chevrolet costs less for gas, oil and upkeep than any other car, regardless of the number of cylinders.

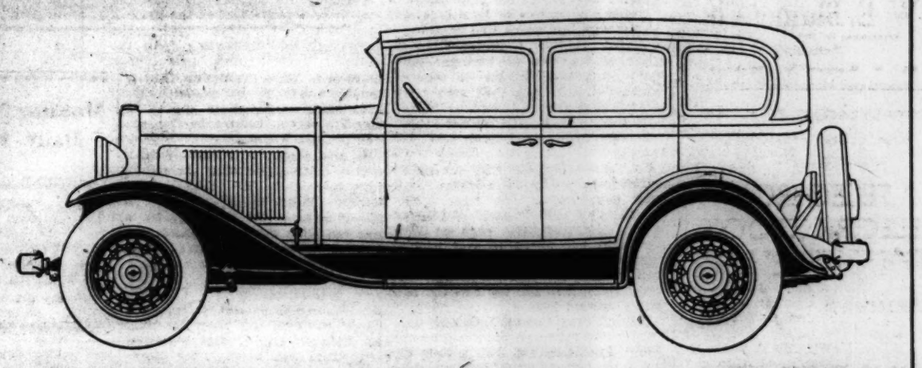
If you want to know how much your automobile money can buy today, study the models illustrated here. And remember—there are 16 other examples of the *great American value*. Get the facts and figures NOW! You'll be convinced that your dollar buys more in a Chevrolet Six.

Twenty beautiful models, at prices ranging from $475 to $675

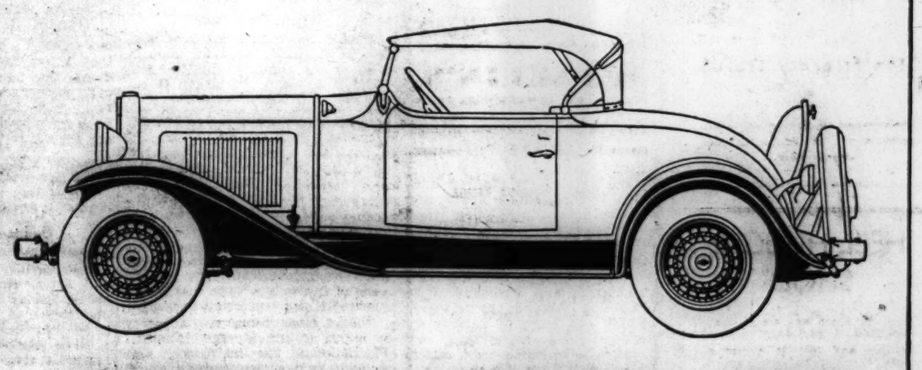
All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan, special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms. Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan



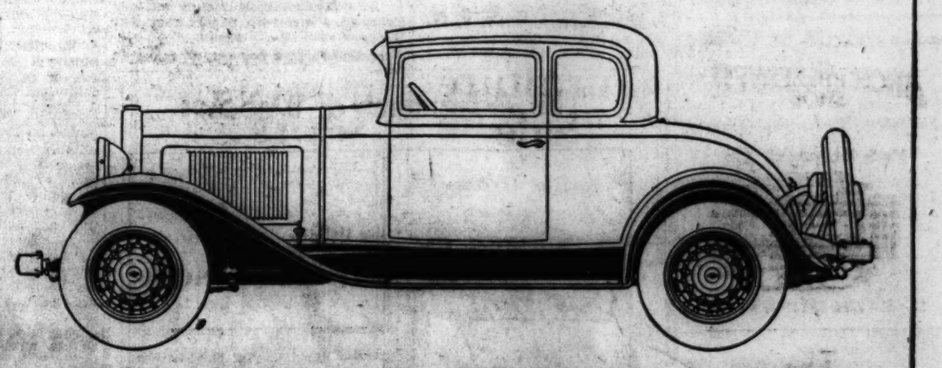
THE COACH—See this family car with smart Fisher body. Notice the adjustable, form-fitting driver's seat—the spacious rear seat—the rich upholstery—the wide windows—the ample leg room. And note particularly that the price is only $545



STANDARD SEDAN—Examine this beautiful, roomy model. Get into the back seat. Notice its width and soft cushions—the beauty of the rich interior fittings. Stretch your legs—there is generous room. And then consider that the price is only $635



SPORT ROADSTER—Be sure to see this swagger car. View its chrome-plated tie bar, radiator grille, headlights and horn. Note its well-tailored top and roomy rumble seat. Here is a sport car of genuine style and distinction, yet it costs only $495



STANDARD 5-WINDOW COUPE—For a new idea of value in a personal car see this model. Notice its complete range of vision—its adjustable seat—wide package ledge—and generous rear deck. Then remember that this quality coupe costs only $545

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

The Great American Value

QUALITY FOR 78 YEARS

Yes, Better Than Fresh Peanuts

MONARCH PEANUT BUTTER is really better than fresh peanuts because the bitter germ or "heart" and all the "skin" are carefully removed. To begin with, only the finest selected Virginia peanuts are ground so smoothly and evenly that Monarch Peanut Butter makes a most delicious spread for bread. Children say, "Monarch is the best Peanut Butter," and children are good judges.

More than 250 Monarch Super-Quality Foods are sold and guaranteed by 30,000 Independent Grocers.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Storm Friends

Part I

DICK ARNOLD, from the doorstep of his home near the headlands of Malvern Bay, watched a boy in a small rakish speed boat head toward the Gate at breakneck speed. Spray, cast high as the boat met white-crested waves, glistened upon the deck.

"Foolish fellow!" muttered Dick, as he watched the youth curvet the boat from side to side through the roughened water as a rider might prance a thoroughbred horse on land. "One more of those capers and he'll fill that forty-mile-an-hour peanut shell to the gunwales."

He knew the boy well enough: Bert Coleman, son of a wealthy summer resident at Bel-Aire Cove. With the unreasoning dislike that every Malvern boy held for the summer resorters, he held him in contempt. Coleman, in Dick's estimation, was one of the biggest "show-offs" of the lot. And he was worse now that his father had given him a fast, rakish speed boat.

Recently they had had a brush on the bay when Coleman had dashed alongside his little sail boat, the Petrel, and had knocked it off its course. Angrily, he recalled that Coleman had laughed to his friends at his expense while he worked frantically to bring his boat out of a bad jibe.

Only a landlubber would drive a boat with such mad abandon, Dick knew, as he watched the glistening hull round Flash Buoy. It met a wave that shot the forefoot clear of the water, showing a wet expanse of green bottom paint. With difficulty, the little boat righted itself. Its madcap driver had evidently sensed the peril. The boat now headed toward the Gate at a slower pace and no longer spun about like a circus pony.

Dick cast a weather eye at the dark, storm-bearing clouds which were turning the blue of old Malvern to a sullen gray. A squall, typical of Malvern Bay in early summer, was giving its warning. And Dick, from a lifetime at Malvern, knew its significance. He prided himself on his knowledge of the bay, and on his ability to handle his sturdy little dory.

Dick's Dory

Each spring, for the past three years, he had smoothed the Petrel's oaken hull, caulked, and painted her a gleaming white with an underwater covering of pungent red copper paint. From a drab, serviceable fishing boat that had seen 15 years of hard service, he had transformed her into something approaching a saucy little yacht in neatness.

But where was Coleman? Dick searched the bay closely and caught the faint flip of white spray as the Sunbeam nosed into a "big one" out near the Gate. Couldn't he see the storm signals hoisted on the flagstaff of Berry's Light on the North Point side? A native, knowing the traits of old Malvern, would have headed for the nearest cove to await the passing of the sudden afternoon squall.

Inside the house the telephone rang.

"That you, Dick?" It was Sandy Trevers, the light keeper at Berry's. His voice failed to conceal his excitement. "There's a crazy young coot in a speed boat out near the middle of the Gate and he's shipping water at every wave. If his motor stalls, the tide will take him across the bar and—"

Dick waited to hear no more. There was work cut out for him and the sturdy Petrel. Dashing into the shed to get an extra life preserver, he made his way to the little pier where the Petrel was bobbing up and down on short, choppy swells as if impatient to be off.

Freeing his lines, he hoisted the jib and mainsail and got under way. The slow gurgle of water under the bow quickened as the sail bellied before the rising wind.

Like a gull that loves a storm (after such a bird was the little boat named), the Petrel sped before the wind, running away from a following sea Centerboard up, she was like a skimming creature, lightly touching the waves as she planed forward, leaving behind a trail of foaming, swirling water.

Sailors for Generations

Dick looked aloft at the straining rigging. He was carrying more sail than was prudent. But out in the rough water, beyond the shelter of South Point, young Coleman was fighting desperately. Why shouldn't he crack on! The Arnolds had been sailormen for generations. His grandfather had captained a clipper ship in the old days when sailing was an art as well as a business.

To the southeast and rapidly receding was Flash Buoy, bobbing crazily in a turmoil of white water. Above the roar of the storm he could hear the clanging of the buoy's bell. It foretold the rough open water beyond the shelter of the point.

Now he was out in the storm-tossed entrance of the bay. Anxiously he watched as the bow of the Petrel climbed wave after wave, smashing down into the trough and throwing spray high on the straining mainsail and into the cockpit. Soon he was wet through. In his haste he had left his oilskins and sou'wester hanging in the shed at home. Only his life coat, made of buoyant material, sheltered him. Suddenly, with the added force of a heavy gust of wind, the Petrel nosed down into an oncoming wave and failed, by a split second, to crest it.

Green water dashed over the bow and boiled into the cockpit as it swept across the deck. The Petrel righted herself and tried to shake off the added weight. Instinctively, Dick braced himself for the approaching wave, clung to the tiller and eased off the mainsheet. Knee-deep in water, he worked quickly to bring the laden boat into the eye of the wind. Only the watertight cockpit and buoyant tanks saved him.

"I should have known better," he told the Petrel as he bailed out most of the water. He lashed the tiller and sloshed forward to reef the jib and mainsail. "Only a landlubber would hit open water under full sail in this weather."

He wondered what old Sandy Trevers at the Light would think if he saw the Petrel bobbing like a gull in the torn water. But Sandy's glasses were probably trained on Coleman's motorboat.

Soon the Petrel, steadier under shortened sail, ran once more into the choppy sea. What was a smashing wave to a boat that had seen 15 years of hard service before it came into the hands of this usually efficient young skipper!

Abreast of Berry Light

Dick searched the white-capped water for a glimpse of the Sunbeam. He was abreast of Berry Light now—out in the Gate itself. A mile off to sea an ominous, gray crest of water marked the Malvern bar. That was something to avoid. Not even the sturdy Petrel could stand its pounding.

But the squall was beginning to lessen. The wind, though high, no longer whipped through the rigging as when he had surged past Flash Buoy. The flying clouds, leaden and overcast during the sudden storms of the bay, rifted, permitting a shaft of late afternoon sun to knife through.

Half a mile to the north, a flash of light on wet polished mahogany marked the Sunbeam. Dick could see Coleman trying to turn the nose of the boat into the waves and ride out the storm.

He swung the tiller and ran on the quarter with the Petrel heeled over at a sharp angle. He was cracking on. White water boiled along the lee gunwale as he pushed the little boat to its utmost.

Coleman was standing in the cockpit of the floundering motorboat. No longer was he the cocksure, laughing fellow who had knocked him off his course with the wake of the Sunbeam. He was white-faced and wet through.

The water-laden boat sank lower with each wave. The motor was silent. No longer able to hold a steady course, the helpless craft lay awash in the rough of the sea.

Dick shouted encouragement to the boy in the motorboat a quarter of a mile away, but the roaring wind whipped his words far out to sea. He waved that he would come up into the wind near the boat and throw a life preserver and line alongside. To have sailed close enough to the Sunbeam to permit Coleman to step aboard was out of the question.

Satisfied that Coleman had understood, Dick applied all his skill to shorten the speed of the dashing Petrel and bring her up into the wind. The jib came down smartly and flapped in the wind as the boat lost seaway.

What was Coleman doing!

He had taken off his life preserver and was fastening it to a long line just as a great wave, towering high above its fellows, dashed down upon the defenseless motorboat. V. C.

(To Be Concluded Next Thursday)

How the 'Dry Diggings' in South Africa Were Discovered

In the year 1868 when the late Sir Joseph Robinson was a young man, he was told the story of the finding of the famous "Star of South Africa" diamond near Hope Town, and immediately decided to go and look for these precious stones himself.

He traveled for days in a Cape cart, with a Malay driver and a native groom, until they reached the banks of a small, dry river-bed. Here he was struck by the beauty of the many thousands of little pebbles of all colors and shapes that lay about, and wondered if there might be diamonds among them. He picked out those of angular shape and bright appearance which seemed to be transparent, and filled a bag with them. Taking a last look round he picked up a few more and put them in his pocket. As there was no water at hand he resolved to drive to the nearest farm, which they reached at nightfall.

Robinson did not know what a rough diamond looked like, but remembered one of several ways of testing for one, which was to rub it against a glass in the dark. If, during the friction, the stone threw off a phosphorescent light, it would be found to be a diamond.

When everyone had gone to bed, he emptied the bag on the floor of his room, wiped a tumbler dry, blew out the light, took one of the stones and rubbed it on the glass. There was no result. He worked on doggedly until he had tried every stone and proved them all worthless. Then he flung himself down on the bed in despair.

But after a time he remembered the few pebbles he had put in his pocket. He tried six of them and began to weary of the task. Half-heartedly he rubbed the seventh, when he was startled at the noise it made, a deep grating sound unlike anything that had come from the other pebbles; and suddenly a streak of light appeared, clear and distinct. He put the sharp edge of the stone to the glass and drew it along. It cut deep into the glass. Forgetting where he was, Robinson shouted joyfully, "I have found it!" and started dancing round the room.

This was the beginning of the "dry diggings" in South Africa, and it was not long before other people began to find the precious stones in increasing quantities.

Fuselage Model Airplane With Landing Gear

Courtesy South Park Commissioners, Chicago

A Model Airplane of Fuselage Type Made at Bessemer Park, Chicago. This Type Was Flown by Steve Klazura and Won First Prize in the Curtis Reynolds Model Airplane Contest. It is Made of Balsa Wood and Japanese Rice Paper and is Built to Look Like a Real Airplane, Having a Cabin With Windows. The Wings Are Hollow and Double Surfaced. The Landing Gear Allows It to Take Off and Land Like a Real Airplane. It is Propelled by Twisted Rubber Bands.

Steve Klazura and His Twin Pusher Model Airplane Which Made Him the National Outdoor Duration Champion.

Bessemer Park Boys' Airplane Club

BOYS in this airplane club are not interested in what the little model airplane "looks like." They want to know "what it can do." "Can it clear two-story houses in its flight?" and, "How long will it stay in the air?" Because, after all, a model airplane is not to be put on the mantel in the living room for an ornament. It is to be flown.

Every Monday night at 7 o'clock, the members of the club all gather around a big work table in a club room in Bessemer Park, Chicago, spread out their tools—knives, glue, balsa wood, sketches—and work at making their model planes. Some boys are constructing wings, tails, rudders. Others are hollowing out fuselages from blocks of balsa wood.

Like a tricorn hat, these boys are what you might call three-cornered experts. In life-size aviation, one man designs, another constructs, and a third is the pilot. In model airplane handicraft, however, a boy must not only be the designer, but also the constructor and the pilot.

Performance and not appearance is the objective which Mr. B. C. Friedman, the instructor, always holds before the young craftsmen. And what a thrill a boy gets when he sees his own model rise, its propellers buzzing, and the little craft flying over the houses so fast that a man on a motorcycle has to hurry down the street to be ready to get the airplane when it finally comes down! One member in this club not long ago made a twin pusher that flew more than 10 city blocks.

Naturally, a boy cannot make an airplane like this at the start. He must begin by making the easier parts first and gradually improve until he is able to make a "Lockheed Sirius," a miniature model of Colonel Lindbergh's latest plane. Generally the first task a beginner accomplishes is to construct a small glider with a wing spread of about 12 inches, made of solid balsa wood. This he can throw in the air, where it will float on the speed of the wind.

After that he makes a small plane, a baby R. O. G., which means "rise off ground." This plane has a landing gear with wheels and only the very essential parts of a real airplane, such as propeller, stick for the body, and tail works consisting of rudder and elevator. The third type a member tackles is the indoor tractor plane, similar to the baby R. O. G., except that it is larger, with a wing spread of 24 inches. This is a type of plane which conforms to the national tournament rules, but is built exclusively for indoor flying.

Outdoor Flying

Next comes the outdoor twin pusher. It introduces the problem of flying outdoors, contending with wind currents, and also that of the double motion propellers. It has the standard aircraft type of construction in wings and tail surfaces. The wings of the twin pusher are made exactly like the wings of the real airplanes, known as the built-up construction. They have the regular standard air-foil ribs and standard construction spars.

"Winding up the rubber bands which make the propellers twirl around is one important problem with the twin pusher," said Mr. Friedman. "Very often, planes are wound up by guess, which often results in too many turns. This causes the rubber to break and destroy parts of the plane. If the rubber bands are first tested to see how many turns they will stand before they are actually put on the airplane, better results will follow."

With a little counter fastened to an egg beater, Mr. Friedman records the number of revolutions the rubber bands will take. Sometimes as many as 2000 turns have been put on one set of rubbers. The strands of rubber, stretched along either side of the body of the twin pusher from nose to tail, are pulled out to two or three times their original length and attached to the egg beater. They are then wound in opposite directions, so that the two propellers will twirl oppositely when released.

After the twin pusher, the boys make a fuselage model, which is a flying model patterned after a real ship from plans of a full-size plane. A "Lockheed Sirius," just finished by one boy, had a black fuselage with two cockpits hollowed out of balsa wood. Tiny ribs and spars of balsa wood covered with Japanese tissue paper lacquered red constituted the built-up construction wings.

This boys' club at Bessemer Park, which is a part of the South Side park system in Chicago, is organized on a self-sufficient basis. A boy pays five cents to join, and five cents a week dues. The members themselves, including Mr. Friedman, who retains only one vote in the club, decide on how they shall spend the club's money. This year they had enough saved up, about $21, to send one of their members to the National Airplane Tournament, to compete with other young airplane craftsmen from different parts of the United States. But the question was, "who shall we send?" This was decided by contests, both inter-park and city wide, held throughout the winter.

National Airplane Tournament

Always the object was to construct a plane that would actually "function." Each time the winners were given a certain number of points, so that by the time of the National Airplane Tournament, sponsored by the American Boy Magazine, in Dayton, Ohio, last June, several boys were far ahead of the others in points. A final contest showed Steve Klazura's twin pusher as the best. It speeded across an open prairie, under a railway viaduct, and across the tracks, staying in the air four minutes and 30 seconds. That settled the question, and Steve was sent to represent Chicago at the national tournament.

At Dayton there were different kinds of races: a duration event, Stout event, international Wakefield trophy, and scale model competition. Steve's plane did even better than at home, for it flew clear outside the tournament field into an adjoining cow pasture, staying in the air five minutes and 40 seconds. This made him the winner of the duration event and the year's national outdoor-duration champion.

Pictures You All Can Make

There is a way by which you can make pictures even if you have never learnt to draw or paint. All that is needed is a round or oval cork mat, sticks of different colored sealing wax, and a cut-out paper design. First of all take the cork foundation and color it in a dark shade. For this purpose choose a black or dark brown stick of wax. Heat one end and dab it over the surface until the cork is completely covered.

Very often wall papers have bold flower patterns or magazine covers provide jolly designs. But whether the choice be a ship, flowers or birds, cut them out very carefully and stick the design firmly onto the waxed foundation. In a floral design copy the colors given there, or endeavor to keep them as natural-looking as possible.

Heat the sealing wax again, and let it flow thickly onto the petals, filling in one petal at a time. If you want a raised effect do not attempt to flatten the flower, but shape the outer edges with the small blade of a penknife. If, however, a flat surface is desired, heat the knife and smooth the soft wax in such a way that the surplus is drawn to the edges of each petal to form a ridge.

Some flowers have shaded petals, and to obtain this effect start at the top of the petal with a dab of light color, adding darker tones at the bottom. These can be blended together afterward with the warmed knife. Other designs can be painted in exactly the same way, and when these fascinating pictures are framed they look just like oil paintings.

The Call of Home

By JACK McLAREN

A MANDARIN duck brought from Hungary to London last year was this spring discovered back in its native land. The homing instinct which drove the bird to make that long flight is a very remarkable thing, and in my travels I have come across many striking instances of it.

The crew of a sailing ship in which as a youngster I was crossing the Southern Ocean captured a large white albatross just off the South African coast, and with the idea of trying to make a pet of it, kept it on board. But the bird proved utterly untamable, and by the time we sighted the Australian coast they were glad to let it go. Before releasing it, however, one of the crew painted a large black cross on the underside of each of the albatross's mighty white wings. Three months later a shipmaster reported seeing the bird off the South African coast, the painted cross on the wings being quite clear through his binoculars. The bird had flown back the whole width of the Southern Ocean, a distance of many thousands of miles.

In the wilds of the Northern Territory of Australia a small sailing cutter in which a collector for a zoological society was bringing to a steamer port a number of young kangaroos he had captured, went ashore in bad weather, and in the confusion the kangaroos escaped. The spot was 150 miles along the coast from the animals' native haunt—the place where the collector had captured them—but the fact that at least some of them arrived back home was proved some time later when an aborigine of the district brought in some articles he had found round the necks of two kangaroos. They were leather identification and data tags which had been affixed by the collector.

Native peoples have told me many remarkable instances of the homing instinct. In New Guinea I was given a highly authenticated account of a crocodile that did 250 miles of sea-swimming in order to get back to its native river-mouth, while in Torres Strait there is the story of a five-foot kingfish which did a similarly long homing swim.

Most striking of all, perhaps, is an instance which came under my notice in a remote mining camp in North Queensland. The creature concerned was a pet snake, a six-foot specimen of the carpet variety, the property of a somewhat eccentric old miner. It was friendly and quite harmless, and for years had lived in the rafters of the old man's hut. One day, during its owner's absence, some of the other miners, as a kind of practical joke, stole the snake and took it to another camp some 20 miles away. The old miner was much upset at his loss, for besides being a pet the reptile had also been useful in keeping the place clear of rats and other vermin. But he need not have worried. Within a week the snake was once more back in the rafters of his hut. It had escaped from its captors and come straight back home. The picture of that reptile steadfastly making its sinuous way through those 20 miles of bush is one that stays strangely in the thought.

The Adventures of Waddles

JACK SPOONBILL SAYS HIS AQUAPLANE IS GEARED TO BRING A NEEDED RAIN
"IN FACT," SAID HE, "IT IS ALL WIRED TO CAUSE A CLOUD-BURST IF DESIRED."
"IS RAIN," I ASKED, "THE ONLY THING YOUR AQUAPLANE IS GEARED TO BRING?"
SAID HE, "IT MAY BRING, WHEN COMPLETE, RAIN, SNOW, OR HAIL— OR EVEN SLEET."

Mail Bag

Amiandos, Cyprus

Dear Editor:

This letter is from Amiandos, Cyprus. I live in Amiandos, 4500 feet up on Mount Olympus. It is only a small place, but has many houses and asbestos mills.

I am a Cypriote, 14 years old, and shall be pleased to receive letters from any English, German or French correspondents, but especially the former. I am interested in literature, arithmetic, and nature.

Thanking you for this opportunity of bringing me in touch with other readers, and wishing Mail Baggers every good wish. Christo P.

Amiandos, Cyprus

Dear Editor:

I am a Greek boy and go to the English school at Amiandos. Amiandos is a very nice place high in the Troodos Mountains. Plenty of asbestos is found here and there are many mills. In winter there is much snow and cold.

My mistresses always read us the Monitor and they teach us many things. They teach us how to sing and how to draw, and they read us the Bible every morning. We also have band, drill, musical games, etc. In the school there are 10 pupils, 4 girls and 6 boys.

I should like to have correspondence with any English boy of my own age. I am 14 years old and am very fond of nature and English History. —— Costas A.

Chertsey, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

Having received so much good from the Monitor, I feel very happy to express my great appreciation, and I am therefore very grateful for the Mail Bag which provides the opportunity.

I am very interested in the "All Nature" articles which appear in the Monitor, and derive great enjoyment from reading these during my train journey to London, which I make each day to my place of employment. I would very much like to know if an article on the Heron has appeared in this column, or is likely to.

This town of Chertsey where I live is quite an ancient place, 19 miles from London, and is situated by the River Thames. It still contains a considerable amount of old-fashioned quaintness. I have noticed in one of the buildings, which has been re-built, several bricks inserted which were taken from the previous building, and are said to date back from 1420.

We are about nine miles from Windsor, which is of course noted for its castle, where the King and Queen are often in residence. On the way to Windsor by the river, one passes the Magna Charta Island, where King John signed the Charter of Freedom, to which we owe so much. Although I have passed it many times I have not had the pleasure of going to see the actual room where it is reputed the charter was signed.

In the opposite direction from Chertsey is Richmond, Surrey, where I have the privilege of attending Sunday School at First Church of Christ, Scientist.

I should be delighted to have a correspondent abroad (I can only speak English), as I have not been out of England, and would be interested to learn something about the way of other countries.

Joan P.

(Yes, we understand that the heron is quite likely to appear in the "All Nature" column, Joan.—Ed.)

Oakland, California

Dear Editor:

I owe you and your department a debt of gratitude for your many kindnesses in forwarding letters to Mail-Baggers and also for the publication of my name at the end of your column, which served to bring me a few new friends. I shall greatly appreciate it if you will serve me once more in forwarding the letter which is inclosed.

I had been a student of Christian Science and a reader of The Christian Science Monitor for some time before I began fully to appreciate our daily newspaper. I am a regular subscriber to the Monitor, and am grateful also for the privilege of being a member of a group which has been formed in Oakland to study and grow in appreciation of our daily paper. I believe this last activity is a wonderful work and have been glad to learn that more and more such Monitor groups are being formed.

If it is the Editor's opinion that this letter deserves a place in the columns of the Mail Bag, I would like to send out another offer to Mail-Baggers to join me in the exchange of pen or typewritten messages. I shall be glad to share my small experience with them and endeavor to send them letters that will be worth their while.

I am a keen believer in letter writing as an art, for as Francis Bacon once said, "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man." So here's an open challenge to all the "over 20's" and I shall do my best to give as much for every letter as is sent me. I have a fair collection of snapshots of scenes in and near Oakland, Calif., that I shall be glad to exchange with others.

—— Kenneth P.

Bishop, California

Dear Editor:

It is certainly with pleasure that I await each issue of the Monitor, but especially those which contain the Mail Bag. Now that vacation is here, I have time to clip from the paper and make scrapbooks of material that I find suitable for use in teaching.

I should like to tell you how I used the Monitor last year in my classroom. At first I just brought my copy to school each day and placed it on the reading table. The children began reading it, and it was not long before someone discovered the Mail Bag and wanted to answer a letter.

Since we were studying Europe, it was suggested that we write letters to European children to ask information about their countries. The class was enthusiastic about the plan and agreed to read to the others any answers they might receive. Thus letter writing became a part of our English work for a while. The children were not limited to Europe alone, but were free to write to any country in which they were interested. I read to the class a number of letters I had received from various parts of the world, which stimulated interest further.

However, that was not the only way in which we used the Monitor. It afforded an excellent supply for current events and parts of it would find their way to the bulletin board. The children learned that when the class had read a paper, it might be clipped for geography or history notebooks, so much clipping and pasting went on during odd moments.

I found that other teachers, coming into my room, would read the Monitor and use it in their class work at times. The social science teacher could not praise the paper enough.

My school is in Marysville, Washington, and I shall return and take up my work in the junior high again next fall. At present I am spending my vacation at my home in Bishop.

Bishop is a beautiful little town, in a valley east of the High Sierras. Much packing, hiking, fishing and swimming are done here. It is quite a tourist center.

I should like to receive letters, either in English or Spanish, from all parts of the world, and shall be glad to tell correspondents more of Bishop, Washington, or Montana, where I taught for a year. I am "over 20"; and my interests are unlimited. Grace H.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

For quite a few years I have read the Mail Bag in the Monitor and should now like to contribute to it myself. I think it is a most novel idea to correspond with friends all over the world, whom we don't know, but learn to, through this international paper. I should love to correspond with people from other places and then meet them at our World's Fair to be given here.

Some of the buildings for this fair are built now and others are on their way. From the taller buildings downtown you can see the progress of the islands being made in Lake Michigan and it is very interesting.

I enjoy writing stories and hope that some day I may write one for the Monitor. Those that are published on the "Young Folks' Page" and the "Children's Page" are always very interesting, and I enjoy them immensely. I am very fond of dogs, too, and I find Snubs very amusing.

I am 15, interested in most sports, especially swimming and tennis, and should like to hear from anyone, anywhere. Alice S.

Los Gatos, California

Dear Editor:

I cannot express the enjoyment that I have received in reading the letters to the Mail Bag. It is especially interesting to me to read letters from girls in foreign lands, for having lived in the Hawaiian Islands for 11 years, I realize what interest the contact with other girls gave me. I lived on the Island of Maui, the second largest in the group. Maui is a very interesting island because it has one of the largest extinct volcanoes in the world, named Haleakala, meaning the "House of the Sun."

There are many interesting valleys and gorges, especially one called Iao. In this valley there is a huge rock which is shaped like a needle with a sharp point reaching into the air. The flowering trees and the flowers themselves are very colorful and beautiful. Although I now live in California, and have seen practically all the State, I have seen nothing to compare with my former island home.

I am 13 and should like to correspond with girls in foreign lands or here in the States. Tallulah G.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

You really can't imagine the fun and entertainment obtained from reading the Mail Bag. I have read it ever since I can remember, but have never had the courage to write before.

I live in a very large city. Los Angeles, as you probably know, is having the celebration of its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary this September, and with a great deal of excitement. There will be parades, pageants, songs by "los vaqueros" with guitars, and the section of the city which has the original old Spanish homes will be arrayed in Spanish splendor.

Before the close of school, last June, our high school put on a pageant, which showed the progress of Los Angeles from the time of the Indians to the present day, and also scenes of what the future may hold in store for this old Spanish "pueblo."

We live 12 miles from the beach and go out there about every other day to swim. It certainly is a wonderful sight to watch the ocean and hear the waves break all day.

I am very much interested in music, photography, books, camping, hiking, gardening and to say it in short—just everything. I play the violin in the school orchestra.

I should love to hear from anyone around my age (16), from all over the world. If I am older than you are, please write any way, for I am anxious to gather pen friends from all "ports."

Hoping to hear from someone real soon. Annette W.

Gordon, New South Wales, Aust.

Dear Editor:

No doubt you have received several letters from Gordon, but I will add another. This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although I have enjoyed the Monitor for over two years.

Gordon is one of the northern suburbs of Sydney. The country is very hilly and rocky, but very beautiful. There are many gullies, in which are to be found running streams, ferns, and tall gum trees. We live on the edge of one of these gullies.

I am 13 years of age and attend the Christian Science Sunday School at Ghatswood. I am a Boy Scout and in my second year. I should like to correspond with boys 12-15 years old (in English) anywhere, but especially from Spain, Africa, India and Japan.

I have three younger brothers. We have a big black dog called Peter and a shiny black cat called Wuzzy.

I am interested in stamp collecting, cricket and football. We all send our best wishes to the Mail Bag. Ian T.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Renée G. (12), East London, South Africa.—Especially from Girl Guides and Brownies. Interested in reading and net ball.

Virginia K. (13), Evanston, Ill.—Especially from France, England and Canada. Interested in music, dogs and sports.

Eloise J. (14), Mbabane, Swaziland, South Africa.

Josephine S. (14), St. Louis, Mo.

Jean M. (14), Milwaukee, Wis.

Reeva L. (16), Salatha, Kan.—Interested in music, reading, hiking and camping.

Mary Lou M. (17), McAlester, Okla.—Belongs to Rainbows and Girl Scouts.

Helen S. (17), Blue Island, Ill.—Correspond in English, German or Polish.

Betty H. (17), Twin Lakes, Conn.—Interested in swimming, canoeing and sailing.

Drusilla R. (18), Oracle, Ore.

From Boys

Ferrell P. (12), Fort Worth, Texas.—Exchange stamps.

Henry J. (14).—Exchange stamps.

Over 20

Miss E. L. P., San Juan Bautista, Calif.—From those interested in travel, music, advertising and from foreign lands.

Miss A. O., San Francisco, Calif.

Mrs. Gretchen O., Indianapolis, Ind.

Louisa G., Hillsboro, Ore.

Katherine T., Gary, Ind.—Especially from a French girl.

Herbert S., Berlin, Germany.—Interested in languages, world history, economics, stamps, coins and postcard collecting.

Harold T., Great Barrington, Mass.—From those interested in music, especially pipe organ.

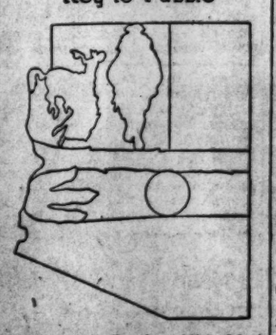
RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom, in the "under-20" class, for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

Key to Puzzle



Key to State Puzzle published last Thursday:

State—Arizona.
Capital—Phoenix.
Smoki Ceremonials—Prescott.

Vegetable Puzzle

Do You Know Your Vegetables? Then answer these (according to sound):

1. To rotate+a period of time.
2. A part of the body+one of a pair+a common exclamation.
3. What happy children never have+decay.
4. What the plumber comes to repair.
5. The lower part of a house+a vowel sound.
6. A stalk made famous by a giant.
7. What our friend, the policeman, has.
8. A plant having the same name as a bivalve.
9. A plant having the same name as a very common breakfast dish.
10. A vehicle+a period of time.

THE HOME FORUM

On Being Modern

IT IS one of the most remarkable things about us, an almost incredible thing, and a distinction which none of us can escape, that we and we only, out of all the numberless myriads who have inhabited this planet, are completely up-to-date. Simple and even obvious as this fact may seem when so stated, it is almost never clearly isolated and closely considered; but, when once it has been vividly realized, it grows more and more astonishing. The present is only a point in the continuous line that time has drawn, and time stretches backward unthinkably behind the point that we call "now." By the law of probabilities, it was millions to one against our being here in this third decade of the twentieth century and hearing the very last stroke that has sounded from all the clock-towers of the world, seeing the second-hands of our watches mow their way through the minutes and the minute-hands searching and groping steadily onward into time that is yet to be. For aught that we can see, our lot might as well have fallen in the eighteenth century, which was a good time in many ways; or in the twelfth, which was in some ways better; or in the era of the great Antonines, which was perhaps best of all the three. Why we were not ancients, or even prehistoric, not one of us can give a reason. All we know is that this is now, and that here we are, riding the crest of the vast tidal wave of time that rushes toward a shore yet unseen. It is very strange.

To be sure, we must share this distinction, in one sense, with all those who have gone before us, for they too in their time rode the crest of this rushing wave. Difficult as it is—to grasp the fact, the Egyptians of the earliest dynasties, long before the first stone of the Pyramids was squared and laid, were absolutely up-to-date. They had their costumes of the season and their slang of the moment, they had their pride of modernity, and they looked back upon their ancients as we look back upon them. It is an interesting consideration that the ancients never for a moment thought of themselves as being ancient at all. They thought that they were modern, as we think we are, and they had just as good a reason. A still more interesting consideration, even harder for us to realize, is that we ourselves will some day be regarded as ancients—as the people of a dim dark time very far away, whose languages and customs it seems hardly worth while for busy and practical persons to study.

That is a puzzling thought, but a salutary one because it may lead a few of us on toward the humility of which we stand just now in need. Perhaps no earlier period has ever been so proud of its modernity as we are, or so oblivious of the fact that everything it had was a product of the past. It is by remembering our debt to those who have gone before us—as the cultivated people of China, for example, have always remembered it—and also our duty to those who are to come after, that we can best keep ourselves from vainglory. After all, it is by no merit of ours that we chance to belong to the twentieth century.

And precisely what, after all, is this present, this now, of which we are so proud? It eludes, and will forever elude, the pursuit of thought. No one has ever captured it. One may close his eyes and ears, concentrate every power of thought, and say the word "now" over and over, but all that he gets is the sound of his own voice, and the vivid realization of present time for which he is struggling never rewards him. The present has escaped him before the word is uttered. Its existence is merely specious, a figment of thought, a necessity of speech. What we call the present moment is merely the point at which the past and the future meet. The present time, which we call modern, is that period of history which we are now engaged upon and are sharing together.

We share it, to be sure, in widely differing degrees. The mere fact that one dates his letters 1931 does not tell us much about the period of history which he primarily inhabits. In any one age all the ages of the past—and perhaps even some of the future—overlap. In every epoch there goes forward a continuous recapitulation of epochs gone by. Who does not know persons who seem to belong to almost any period except the one in which they find themselves? Among one's acquaintances, if they be somewhat numerous, there are almost certainly some belated people of the Renaissance, some laggards and strays from the Middle Ages, and perhaps one or two procrastinating Greeks. As one goes about in Italy, one sees the faces of prehistoric Etruscans; in England—especially in the southwestern counties—it is the commonest experience to encounter Celts and Iberians who dwelt in the hut-circles of stone on the higher hills for thousands of years before the Romans came; and in America there are some millions of people who remain, to all intents and purposes, in the seventeenth century. And furthermore—who can doubt it?—there are many persons among us who strive to talk our language and think our thoughts, but who are really citizens of a time the calendars have not yet recorded.

It begins to appear that modernity, if we could fully analyze it, would turn out to be something amazingly rich and various. Probably no one can ever be completely modern, for that would require the summing-up in one personality of the whole of our human past. Those who are commonly called completely modern are as a rule the least so, because they have no roots in time. Modernity is an inclusive thing, and we do not achieve it by exclusions—that is to say, by ignorance, by prejudice, or by attending solely to the voices of the moment.

There is a constant demand upon our utmost energy and aspiration in this mere fact that we belong to "the last syllable of recorded time." Here we are in this twentieth century, the summation of all centuries—and how are we to make the best of it? When all is said, the best is very good. One may rail at the time we call ours for days on end without saying anything which is not true, and yet when the last fault has been found—if that be possible—what a marvelous time it is! Never before has such a range of experience been open to the individual. No other period of history has known half as much about the past as we know. Never before have the arts been so accessible to all as they are now, and the beauty of wild nature has never before been both so dear and so near. Better books by far than Abraham Lincoln walked ten miles to borrow for over night are now brought to the farmer's door. Better music than the princes of the earth could hear a century ago now sings and tingles round the world. And we have hopes, at least, of a universal peace, which the past never hoped for, never glimpsed a vision of. These things need not make us proud—for, after all, did we produce them?—but they may well make us glad. We set ourselves a high and distant goal when we determine to avail ourselves to the utmost of such a time as ours, or, in other words, to be as modern as our limited powers allow.

But just what does it mean to be "modern"? We do not yet fully know. Only the future can know at all accurately the central character of the time through which we are now passing. Yet it is very much our concern to discover as much of this character as we can. Some would say that being modern means riding in a car instead of in a carriage or on a horse, or perhaps even walking; that it means talking to one's friends by telephone and sending one's letters by air. All these things have their importance and their deep influence, but modernity is something far richer than they and all their kind could help us to explain. Others might say that it is the conquest and passing of the parochial point of view both in space and in time, and the substitution of an international, a universal, a completely human point of view. This comes nearer, but the eighteenth century had more of the cosmopolitan temper than we have. Coming closer still, one might say that modernity is a substitution of the corporate for the individual point of view. Finally, getting as close as we can, we may say that this present time seems to us more multiple, complex, diverse, than any past of which we know has ever been. In spite of all leveling tendencies, mighty though they are, there are more different kinds of people tolerated and even encouraged today than ever before. There are more opinions and theories and guesses now current than any other age has ever coped with. And so at least this much may be concluded, that an extraordinary, almost unprecedented tolerance, elasticity, and hospitality of thought is now required of anyone who strives to be modern. O. S.

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Mr. Gladstone Appears on the Stage

Irving was very liberal in his invitations to "go behind." Few are aware that Mr. Gladstone once appeared on the Lyceum stage. It happened thus: It is well known that the Premier and Sir Henry Irving had a great admiration for each other, and when Mr. Gladstone attended the theatre he always went round to Sir Henry's room to have a chat. He took quite as much interest in the mechanism of the arrangements as he did in the intricacies of the Home Rule Bill. One night, when *The Corsican Brothers* was on the Lyceum stage, Mr. Gladstone was missed from his box. He was behind the scenes, having everything explained to him by Mr. Loveday. The music stopped, the players were in their places, and the curtain was about to be rung up, but Mr. Gladstone was still standing in the middle of the stage holding an argument with his guide about some detail, or recounting to him some theatrical reminiscence of days gone by. Mr. Gladstone wanted to see the scene through, and had no intimation to return to his own box. It was the bal masque scene, in which boxes are arranged round the stage with people in them. Into one of these Mr. Gladstone was hurried; and although the audience saw that he was not in his former seat, few, if any, noticed him upon the stage. So he in his time played many parts, even to that of super at the Lyceum.

According to Colour-Sergeant Barry, who had for twenty-seven years been door-keeper at the Lyceum in Irving's time, Mr. Gladstone, when he visited the theatre, occupied a little wooden seat which had been let into the proscenium wall, whence he had obtained an excellent view of the stage without himself being seen by the audience.—HARRY FURNISS, in "My Bohemian Days."

Threshing Corn in Thessaly: From a Painting by Dimitrus Yoldassis

THIS luminous painting, by Dimitrus Yoldassis, is especially interesting for the naïve symmetry of its pattern, which is based on a cruciform design. The eye follows a line vertically from the center of the bottom of the picture, by the pair of oxen, then by way of the three poplars, up between a range of hills to a distant peak and cloud to the top. Horizontally, we find an equal spacing of interest.

Figures and oxen on the left and right of the picture, are facing inward with the wooden contour of the plain ranging straight across. The artist expresses in clear terms the rhythmic formation of the scene, with a sense of the third dimension not so strongly felt as tone-pattern.

This young artist lives in the town of Karditsa in the center of Thessaly, which is the granary of Greece. The country is full of romance, where the strange and picturesque clans of the nomadic Wallachs wander with the seasons. The scenes of this land have so far found sufficient inspiration for Yoldassis, to bring him recognition beyond the bounds of his own country.

The Patriarch

It was a clear, still night; moonless, but starlit, and cold, with just a suspicion of frost in the air. The patriarch lent me a pair of his huge boots, high boots reaching to the knee, the kind that sailors wear. They were too big for me, the leather was hard, and as I walked, or rather stumbled, along the muddy lane, full of ruts and puddles, the right boot began to chafe my ankle. I had a twisted ground-ash stick—a "walking-pole" they call it in those parts—to help me along. The patriarch carried the lantern. The leafless branches of the trees flung weird writhing shadows before me as we went. It seemed a long way. . . . At last, having gone about a mile, we came to a gate on our right. That was the field we were bound for. Within the limited orbit of the lantern's rays, the grass shone, a lurid, unearthly green that faded away on the circumference into an illimitable expanse of blackness. A wind was blowing across from the moor. It seemed, even on this winter's night, to bring with it a fragrance, a promise of spring.

The patriarch stood with one hand on the hasp of the gate; the lantern hung down beside him from the other. He was in the shadow, but a soft glow lit up his face. I could make out his features and his eyes. And, as I looked at the figure standing upright before me, with the light shining from the lantern, his hand on the latch, it seemed to me as if I had seen the picture before.

I elected to stay by the gate and wait until he had done his round of the field. There were some fifty ewes in the field, and he must count them and their lambs, and see that no lamb was lying too far away from its mother. He departed with his lantern. From time to time I watched him bend down and move his lantern round about something lying on the ground; something that looked like a grey heap. Then he moved on farther, to another heap, and as he went, his lantern bobbed up and down like the lantern of a fishing-boat tossing with the waves. And the light of it grew fainter and fainter, till it dwindled to a mere point, and finally disappeared into the darkness. I don't know how long I waited; but it seemed a prodigious time, in the silence and the gloom. At last I saw the lantern again, far off, dancing like a will-o'-the-wisp in the darkness. Slowly, with many stoppages and detours, it came nearer and nearer.

All his ewes and all his lambs were safe, but one was lying far away from the rest, and it had been a difficult task to find it. That was why he had been so long. We trudged home again to the farm. But before going back to the great kitchen with its blazing fire, we clattered and slithered across the wet, uneven cobbles of the farmyard to a great byre. He opened the door, and holding aloft the lantern, illumined row upon row of horned cattle, standing meek and patient. The light of the lantern shone into the eyes of those in front and made them blink sleepily.

"You might not have thought it," said the patriarch, as we turned and went away, "you might not have thought, if you hadn't seen it with your own eyes, that there were one hundred head of cattle within a stone's throw of your bedroom, for you'll hardly hear a sound of them, so still they keep of a night."

When we got in an armful of furze was crackling cheerfully about the great log, throwing a blaze right across the vast kitchen, making the shadows wreathe strange dances. . . .

I looked with a respect akin to awe upon the patriarch. At length . . . I took my candle and went up to bed. Opening my window, I leaned out and listened. I could hear no sound save the sighing of the wind in the trees. As I began to fall asleep, I saw again, as in a dream, the dark figure with the lantern, his hand on the latch of the gate. And again I saw the horned cattle in the byre looking at me with their liquid eyes.—From "The Path Through the Wood," by J. LEWIS MAY.

Artist

These queer-named colors hilling on you, palette,
Permalba white, verte emeraude, cerulean,
You take upon your palette-knife and brushes,
Mosaics for the pattern of your canvas.
You turn them into sky and trees and sunlight,
Transmuting life and beauty, light and shadow,
To something that will hold this spot forever—
A picture of this old deserted roadway.

HELEN MARING.

The First Filipino Callers

We insisted upon complete racial equality for the Filipinos, and from the beginning there were a great many of them among our callers and guests. Their manners are models of real courtesy, and, while their customs are not always like ours, wherever they are able they manifest a great willingness to conform, to adapt themselves, and their hospitality is unbounded.

I shall never forget my first call from a Filipino family. They arrived shortly after six in the evening: el señor, la señora and four señoritas. We went through a solemn and ceremonious handshaking all around. I received them first, then passed them on to my husband who, in turn, passed them on with a genial introduction to my sister Maria. We had been sitting on the verandah, and when a semicircle of chairs had been arranged, the six of them sat down; el señor noisily cleared his throat a couple of times, while the ladies calmly folded their little hands in their laps and assumed an air of great repose. It was as if they had no intention of taking any part whatever in the conversation.

El señor explained in Spanish that they were our near neighbors and that they had called merely to pay their respects. Mr. Taft had been studying Spanish diligently ever since he left the United States, but he is not conspicuously gifted as a linguist, and he had not yet waked up—as he so often expressed a wish that he might—to find himself a true Castilian. However, his ready laugh and the cordiality of his manners have always had a peculiar charm for the Filipinos, and he was able on this occasion, as he was on many future ones, to carry off the situation very well. We all nodded and smiled and said: "Sí señor" and "sí señora," to long and no telling what kind of speeches from our guests; then Maria and I complimented the ladies on their beautifully embroidered camisas, which started things off properly. They praised everything in sight, and what we didn't get through the little Spanish we knew, we got from gesture and facial expression. They got up and wandered all around, feeling of my Japanese tapestries and embroideries, breathing long "ahs!" of admiration over my gold screens and pictures and curios, and acting generally like callers who were being very well entertained. Then the children came in, and they broke out afresh in voluble praise of them. I assumed the proper deprecatory mien in response to their laudation of my children, and altogether I felt that we were acquitting ourselves rather well in this first inter-racial social experience.

But at the end of half an hour the strain was getting a little severe, and I was wondering what to do next, when our six callers arose and said they must be going. I breathed an inward sigh of relief and was making ready to escort them to the top of the stairs, when my husband cordially exclaimed:

"Why, no! Porque? Tenemos bastante tiempo. Why hurry?" And—they—all—sat—down!

I regretted then even the little Spanish Mr. Taft had learned, though, of course, he didn't expect them to heed his polite protest. He knew nothing at all about Filipino manners; he didn't know they expected to receive some sign from him when it was time to go and that they would consider it discourteous to go while he was urging them to stay. He kept up, without much assistance, a brave if labored conversation, and the minutes slowly passed. Our dinner hour approached, and I darted warning glances at him, for I had a horrible fear that he just might ask them to remain and dine. But at the end of another hour a strained expression began to spread itself over even his face, and there was not a word of protest from him when, at a quarter past eight, our little brown neighbors once more indicated an intention of going home. We entertained Filipino callers nearly every day after that, but never again did we urge them to reconsider their sometimes tardy decision to depart.—MRS. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, in "Recollections of Full Years."

Dawn-Wind

Dawn-wind, dawn-wind, blowing from the plain,
Drifting down the coteaus, dancing in the grain;
Stealing through my window in thy slippered feet
With thy cool caresses, soothing me to sleep.

Dawn-wind, dawn-wind, sweeping from the plain,
Bringing from the marshes fragrances of rain;
Touching all the cottonwoods, making music deep,
With thy sweet disturbance, waking me from sleep.

ROY W. VAN LAEW.

Hilltop and Aunt Ellen

I suppose there are some things we hoard close in memory and which, in the naïveté of our childlikeness, we think can never change. So the little town of Hilltop was with me. And the strange part is that it is difficult to say why. My acquaintance with it was limited to about six short summer vacations in childhood, during which my family occupied a cottage just across the creek from the little town itself. To reach this quaint village you came down a long green meadow from the white clapboard house, passing under a great elm, its green somewhat grayed with the years, and under which (so the town folks will tell you) Indians once held their powwows, crossed the bridge and walked up a little dirt road, and presto! you were on Hilltop's main street.

Doubtless all of us remember some such old village with a white covered bridge leading into town and, perchance, a red one leading out, with board sidewalks lying between. I suppose all of us must remember, too, how harshly that which we misname progress has encroached slowly but surely upon all which we once held hallowed. So you will understand how rudely I was jarred, upon coming back sometime ago, to be greeted, first, by a new concrete bridge, and second, by a sign extolling the virtues of Hilltop's Royal Hotel—one hundred rooms and baths, with a radio in every room. Now, I would be the last to disparage the obvious advantages and utility of one hundred rooms with baths, to say nothing of an equal number of radios; but oh, I did miss the old covered bridge!

I missed its dusty shade and the chinks in its roof that let the sunlight filter through to lie upon the floor in multitudes of fantastic shapes. I missed, too, the old board walk, now concrete, that led up to "Jack's General Store, Dry Goods and Notions," now the Hilltop National Bank. I had counted upon Jack's, with its cool dimness and open cracker barrel and the yellow cheese under glass covers. But again I was forced to bow to progress and forgo an old and cherished delight.

Once there were canals and river warehouses dotting the outskirts of the old town, but the canals are long since gone and the warehouses are deserted now. There is no use for such, for the trains have come and the motor trucks and, yes, even airplanes. In place of the dusty romance of hemp and turpentine and tar is a cold, sterile cleanliness of a modern factory that makes little paper boxes all day long. There is a challenge of brick and stone everywhere, and I thought all had yielded to its insistent clamor.

It was with some misgiving, then, that I walked up a familiar tree-lined street to Aunt Ellen's. I had not seen nor heard from her in all the years that I had been away, and I wondered a little if progress, too, had had its way here. As I walked, I remembered our meeting. It was upon the occasion of my first trip alone from our summer cottage to town. I was very brave in my smug assurance of eight years. The journey held no terrors with which I did not feel equal to cope. I was coming down the narrow boardwalk, she was coming up; and, in order to give her room to pass, I stepped too wide and tumbled down ignobly into the street. In a second she had picked me up, wiped off my face with a consolatory dab to my nose with her white handkerchief smelling sweetly, I know now, of lavender.

"Would you," she inquired, "like some gingerbread?"

O discerning woman! Had she said chocolate cake, I would never have yielded. Even lemon tarts would have found me somewhat reluctant. But gingerbread!

"Has it," I inquired gravely, "raisins?"

"Raisins," she assented and smiled.

So from that meeting we became fast friends, and I called her, for no reason that I know about now, "Aunt Ellen."

It was with such thoughts that I walked up the vine-shaded path to the old colonial doorway under its grapelike gloom. My heart beat faster as I lifted the brass knocker. She might not remember and she might have changed. And I thought desperately of bobbed hair and bright dresses. But it was the same familiar face that answered my knock. It might even have been the same black lace dress and high white collar. She peered at me intently for a moment, and for a second I had a desire to run away and hide from my impending disappointment. But then she stepped back and opened wide the door.

"Come in," she said simply, "the gingerbread's most done."

"With raisins?" I inquired exultantly.

"Raisins," she laughed.

And I know there are some things that do not change. J. C. R.

All Nature's Beauty

Yea, set aside with these all Nature's beauty, the wildwood's
Flow'ry domain, the flushing, soft-crowding loveliness of Spring,
Lazy-Summer's burning dial, the serenely solemn spells
Of Sibylline Autumn, with gay-wing'd Plenty departing;
All fair change, whether of season's or bright recurrent day,
Morning or eve; the divine night's wonderous empyrean;
High noon's melting azure, nis thin cloud-country, the landscape
Mountainous or maritime, olue calms of midsummer Ocean,
Broad corn-grown champaign gold-waving in invisible wind,
Wide-water'd pasture, with shade of whispering aspen;
All whereby Nature winneth our love, fondly appearing
As to caress her children, or all that in exaltation
Lifteth aloft our hearts to an unseen glory beyond her.

—From "The Poetical Works of ROBERT BRIDGES."

Green Summits

The mountains she climbed did not need to be steep, rugged ones in order to give her pleasure. They could be low ones, with soft outlines and the promise of green summits. One day she walked for a short distance along a country road dappled with sunshine. After scaling a broad stone fence at the side, she entered a path that led gently upward through sparsely wooded pastures where cows were peacefully grazing. She left them behind, reaching the top very soon, though she had walked in a leisurely manner.

The summit proved to be flat, despite its pointed aspect from the distance. She surveyed the scene before her, comfortably ensconced on the thick grass with its sweet scent. Light winds swirled gently through the near-by trees, bringing with them the agreeable tang of the pines. In the valley, a narrow, sparkling river drifted in and out of tangled woods. It was almost parallel with a silvery strip of road which, likewise, appeared and disappeared. At far intervals, small, neat farmhouses set amid opulent fields, dotted the landscape.

From this eminence, the familiar well-loved country seemed to her new and delightful. What a pleasant and satisfying recreation it was, she thought, to climb a mountain on a soft, drowsy summer day!

Right Relationships

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NATURE teaches a beautiful lesson on relationships. On every side its silent sermons on boundless giving, generous sharing, unselfish bestowing, exemplify right relationships.

In human relationships, how often discordant actions interfere with friendly or business associations! The problem of living happily with one's fellows calls for solution from a Christianly scientific viewpoint. It requires a correct mental procedure, by which one can attain and maintain a friendly attitude in all right relationships.

If everyone started the day with the resolve to leave things better through some cheerful word, some kindly deed, or loving smile, impatience, unkindness, and the like would soon be crowded out of daily experience. Willingness to give of such things as patience, kindness, charity, in word, thought, and deed blesses human relationships.

The strength to be patient, loving, charitable, when the crowd seems to forget to be kind, is not gained through mere human ways and means. Harsh words, criticism, rebuke, are not graciously restrained through self-will. Something more than human courage and physical strength is required, namely, the understanding of man's relationship to God and the brotherhood of men.

Man's relationship to God is stated clearly in the first chapter of Genesis. "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness. . . . So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." This spiritual man, the only real man, is a child of God, and as such is wholly Godlike. To discern this spiritual status of man is to understand true relationship between God and man; and to understand it is to be able to express it in dealing with one's fellow men, each one of whom, it is seen, is in reality likewise an idea of God.

The fleshly man—the Adam-man—is subject to sin, disease, imperfection, death. This so-called man, laden with all kinds of earth-weights and beliefs of heredity, temperament, weakness, is a counterfeit of spiritual man, in name, nature, and relationship, and should not be accepted as the real man. Things seen with mortal eyes are material, unenduring, while the things seen by spiritual sense are spiritual and immortal.

Christ Jesus went about doing good. He taught humanity how to live truly. He gave that rule, the Golden Rule, which still makes morals for mankind: "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." What an incomparable standard for motives and acts!

Sometimes in hurried moments or in crowded places, one's thought becomes jostled and seems to lose the even tenor of its way. The actions of others upset things rudely. There is a story told about two heavily loaded coolies in Japan who in turning a corner violently collided. But they made of this incident a thing of beauty. They backed away from the spilled baggage, smiled, bowed repeatedly, and then each began to collect and repack the other's load. What a fine lesson in meeting difficult situations with courtesy!

Mary Baker Eddy taught the scientific relationship which exists between God and man and between men. She proved that there is a scientific way to demonstrate Christianity in daily experience through right motives and acts. Religion should be, not merely a profession of creed, but a daily exemplification of good works.

Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 135): "The sweet sense of journeying on together, doing unto others as ye would they should do unto you, conquers all opposition, surmounts all obstacles, and secures success. If you falter, or fail to fulfil this Golden Rule, though you should build to the heavens, you would build on sand."

What if another appears to be impatient, ungenerous, unloving! These unlovely traits are only mists of sense-testimony. One can learn to stop looking at mankind through this mist and start recognizing, through love, the real man. Never to see in others as real that which one does not wish to have others see in him as real might be a helpful way to apply the Golden Rule.

The unhappy and unnecessary incidents which disturb human relationships, the collisions of mortal mind, can be made to yield blessings. When Jesus was misjudged and condemned, he uttered not a word. He understood that the way to handle enmity was not to waste words with it but to know its powerlessness. "No reproof is so potent," Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 126), "as the silent lesson of a good example." What could be more potent than to express patience to those in need of patience; to be generous when smallness is displayed; loving in the midst of envy, malice, hatred! Right relationships are attained through giving and sharing good with one another, doing all to the glory of God.

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STOCKS FOLLOW OIL ISSUES IN UPWARD MOVE

Point or Two Recorded by Various Leading Issues —Closing Firm

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—The stock market advanced moderately along a broad front today.

The upturn started in the oils, and spread to merchandising issues during the afternoon. Some profit-taking cropped out in the last hour, and final prices were somewhat under the best.

U. S. Steel lost part of a 2-point rise, and Case lost most of an extreme gain of 3½.

Issues finishing a point or two higher included General Electric, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Kruger, General Motors, Standards of New Jersey and New York. Auburn made an extreme gain of nearly 9.

The closing tone was firm. Sales again exceeded 1,000,000 shares.

The advance was helped by a more cheerful feeling over international financial affairs. Wall Street did not appear greatly concerned over the revolutionary flare-up in Cuba, despite the huge American investments there, for there had been rumors of impending revolution for a year or more, and investments there have already been seriously impaired by the depression in sugar.

Wall Street is more interested in the success of the Chadbourne sugar plan than in a possible change of government in Cuba.

London Market Better

The London market rallied rather briskly, as speedy three-party action in England to deal with the financial situation was indicated as heads of the Liberal and Conservative parties sped to London to confer with Premier MacDonald.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed only a moderate loss of gold, despite the gyrations of sterling exchange in the last week. The loss of metal was offset by a shrinkage of circulation, so that the reserve position was unimpaired from the previous week.

As regards the German credits, Wall Street bankers are now awaiting plans by the Wiggin committee meeting in Basel.

Individual shares were considerably influenced by dividend actions and prospects. The regular payment by Union Pacific had been expected in well-informed quarters, although considerable uneasiness has developed over railroad dividends generally. Underwood Elliott rallied briskly when the annual dividend rate was only cut from $5 to $4, as a more drastic reduction would not have surprised many observers.

General Railway Signal, which has recently had a sharp decline, reflecting anxiety over the dividend, rallied rather smartly in response to a statement by the President, saying that he would recommend the regular disbursement at the directors' meeting.

Although the Texas conservation measure gives the State real power to enforce curtailment of crude oil production at last, it was somewhat less drastic than had been hoped for in some quarters. Nevertheless, it is expected to result in a stemming of about 20 per cent of the flow.

Magnolia Petroleum posted a price of 25 cents a barrel for crude, about 10 cents higher than the recent prices in east Texas. This price is far below the $1 objective of Governor Murray of Oklahoma, however.

Bonds Irregular

The principal feature of the bond market today was the irregularity of prices.

Railroad obligations continued to decline, a movement which derived impetus from the unfavorable earnings report of the New York Central. Varying losses on active trading appeared in such loans as Atchison General 4s, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s of 1978, and Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s of 1966.

A number of rail obligations, including Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s of 1978 and Northern Pacific 4s of 1997, reached new minimum prices. Pennsylvania 4½s of 1970 were unusually active and equaled their bottom price.

In contrast with the weakness in rail obligations, public utility bonds were generally higher, although the trading in many of them was limited. American Telephone debenture 5s of 1965, Cincinnati Gas & Electric series A 4s, Detroit Edison 6s of 1961 and International Telephone 5s of 1955 gained fractions.

Industrial obligations as a whole were quiet, and the trend was narrowly lower.

Foreign bonds divided their net changes about evenly between gains and declines. German 5½s of 1965 made good gains but the 7s of 1949 were dull and the 6s of October, 1960, of the German Central Agricultural Bank eased off fractionally. Australian 5s of 1957, Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57 and French 7½s were higher. Lower prices appeared in Peruvian 6s, Polish 7s, Chilean 6s and Colombian 6s of October, 1961.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Aug. 13—Weekly satetment of Bank of England compares as follows:

	Aug. 12 '31	Aug. 6 '31
Circulation	£360,051,000	£365,251,000
Public deposits	19,433,000	11,438,000
Private deposits	93,041,000	97,611,000
Bankers accounts	58,162,000	64,436,000
Other accounts	34,879,000	32,175,000
Gov't securities	53,223,000	49,310,000
Other securities	29,148,000	32,300,000
Disc and adv	7,051,000	9,018,000
Securities	22,097,000	23,282,000
Reserve	48,253,000	44,576,000
Prop res to liab	42.9%	41.2%
Bullion	133,304,000	134,827,000
Bank rate	4½%	4½%

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Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Aug. 13	Aug. 12
14¼	3½	Abitibi P&P	100	4	4	4	4½
23½	11½	1 Adams Express	800	14	14	14	14½
32⅜	22½	2 Adams Millis	800	30	29½	30	29¾
23½	17½	1.40 Addressograph	1600	17⅜	17½	17½	17¾
109⅞	70¾	3 Air Reduction	1300	79	77	78¾	77¼
20¼	7	.40 Alaska Juneau	2300	11½	10	10⅝	10⅝
8½	8	Albany PW Pap	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	
13⅝	4½	Alleghany Corp	1200	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5⅝
59⅝	19	5½ Allegh pf ww	100	19	19	19	
59	15	5½ Allegh pf ww XL	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	17
183¾	102¾	6§ Allied Chem	7400	113	110¾	113	111
33	15½	2 Amerada	2100	23⅛	22½	23⅛	
69¾	33	3† Am Bank Note	100	33	33	33	33
38	35¾	2.40 Am Brake S&F	100	37½	37½	37½	38
129⅝	89¾	8† Am Can	48700	94¾	93⅝	94	93⅝
48⅝	38½	3† Am Chicle	800	42½	42	42	42½
14½	5⅞	Am Com Alcohol	2800	8¼	8	8⅛	8¼
16	5½	Am Encaustic T	100	6½	6½	6¾	
33½	13½	Am European	400	20	19½	20	19¾
51⅜	21¼	Am & For Pow	7600	28½	27¼	28¼	27¾
79⅛	46⅛	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	49¾	49½	49¾	50⅛
31⅝	18¼	3 Am Ice	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
26	9¼	Am International	1200	14¼	13⅝	14	13¾
1½	½	Am La France	200	⅝	½	⅝	
1½	1	Am La Pr pf	40	6	6	6	
30¾	13¼	1 Am Locomotive	400	17	16¾	16¾	
84⅞	68½	7 Am Loco pf	100	68⅜	68⅝	68⅝	68½
23¾	8½	Am Metal	600	11	10½	11	
70⅞	5	Am Nat Gas pf	10	8	8	8	8
89	69	.5 Am P&L pf sta	100	68½	68½	69⅛	
21½	11½	.60 Am Radiator	900	12½	12	12	12½
37⅝	15⅛	Am Rolling Mill	600	22	21½	21⅞	21
58½	24⅝	2 Am Smelt & Ref	200	31½	30¾	31	30⅞
4½	¾	Am Solvents & C	1400	⅞	¾	¾	¾
31¼	11½	1 Am Steel Fdries	200	15½	15½	15⅝	15½
48¼	37	2½† Am Stores	100	44½	44½	44½	44
60	42	.5 Am Sugar Ref	400	56½	55½	56¼	
210⅜	156½	9 Am Tel & Tel	8100	173	170¾	172⅝	170⅞
110½	82	7 Am Type F pf	60	85	84¼	84¼	
80¾	40⅜	3 Am Wat W&E	900	49	47⅞	49	48¼
11⅞	5½	Am Woolen	400	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
46	20⅝	Am Woolen pf	2100	38	38¾	37	36⅝
43¼	18¾	1½ Anaconda Cop	4700	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	24¼
18	8	Archer Daniels	900	10	10	10	10
4½	1½	Armour Ill A	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅜	1	Armour Ill B	200	1½	1½	1¼	
47	10½	Armour Ill pf	100	12¼	12¼	12¾	
9	3⅜	Arnold Constable	200	6	6	6	
28⅞	5¾	Asso Apparel Ind	2800	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10½
29⅜	16¼	2½ Asso Dry Goods	200	19¼	19⅛	19¼	18½
203¾	133¾	10 Atchison T &SF	2100	141½	138½	141⅞	137¼
108¼	100½	5 Atchison pf	100	105½	105½	105½	
23⅜	11¾	1 Atl Refining	4800	16½	15¼	16	15
295½	161½	4§ Auburn Auto	5800	140¼	133¾	138½	191¼
6½	3	Aviation Corp Del	900	4¼	4	4	4¼

—B—

27⅞	9½		Baldwin Loco	900	15	13¾	14¼	13¾
87½	43½	.5	Balt & Ohio	3100	4 ⅞	45	46¼	46½
80½	64¾	4	Balt & Ohio pf	200	66	65½	66	
107	101¼	6½	Bamberger pf	110	105	105	105	105
113½	99¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	108¼	108¼	108¼	
14½	5¾		Barnsdall A	4300	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	400	60⅜	60	60⅜	59
62	44⅛	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	53	53	53	
4	1⅜		Beiding Hem	2200	4	3¾	4	3¾
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	6300	22½	20¾	21⅞	21
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	900	39¾	39½	39½	38½
70⅞	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	7700	39⅛	38⅝	39¼	38½
29	16	1½	Blaw Knox	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	4600	40⅞	39	40⅝	38¾
66¼	60	4	Bon Ami A	100	63	63	63	62
76½	47	3†	Borden	2900	60½	59	60	59½
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	2100	20	19	19¾	19⅜
3¾	1¼		Botany Mills A pf	160	2⅞	2¾	3⅞	2½
22¾	8¼	1.43	Briggs Mfg	600	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅜
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	2100	60	59⅜	59¾	
94¼	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	91¾	91¾	91¾	91½
15	8		Brunswick Balke	100	8	8	8	
9½	3		Bruns Terminal	11200	8¾	7¾	8⅛	7½
20⅞	6¼	1	Bucyrus Erie	700	8	7⅞	8	8
114	104	7	Bucyrus E pf	20	104	104	104	
34⅞	12⅜	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	14	14	14	14
5⅝	2½		Budd Mfg	1300	3⅝	3½	3½	
15⅞	7	1½	Bulova Watch	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
32½	19¼	1	Burroughs Add	500	24	23¼	24	23⅜
20⅜	9		Butterick	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	10⅝
69¾	23⅜		Byers	1100	29½	28½	29⅛	28¼

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Packing	100	22¾	22¾	23¾	
16⅜	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
43⅜	23½		Calumet & Ariz	100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
11⅜	5		Calumet & Hecla	200	6½	6¼	6¼	
45	29⅞	.3	Canada Dry	500	37½	37½	37½	37⅜
45⅜	22⅞	¼	Canadian Pacific	4500	22¾	22¼	22¾	22⅜
30½	14		Cerro de Pasco	200	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	15⅞
131½	51	6	Case Threshg	44600	59⅛	55	58¾	55⅝
116	85	7	Case Thresh pf	120	89	89	89	85
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	200	24	24	24	23¾
37¾	14		Celotex Co pf	10	22	22	22	
25¾	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	400	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	1400	6¼	5¾	6¼	
23¾	6	..	Checker Cab Mfg	1200	8¾	8	8⅛	8
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	600	35½	35	35½	35⅜
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1400	35⅝	35	35⅝	35
7⅞	4		Chi & Gt West	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
27½	15¾		Chi & Gt W pf	200	25	25	25	25
15⅞	4¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	7¾
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western	100	25½	25½	25½	25¾
15⅛	6½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	8	8	8	8⅜
65½	22½	..	Chi Rock Isl && P	200	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	36
47	15¼	3	Childs Company		15½	15½	15½	15⅝
25⅞	12½	1	Chrysler	20400	26⅛	25¼	25⅞	23¼
37⅞	30	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	400	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	
90	77½	6§	City Ice & F pf	20	82¼	82¼	82¼	
80	75	3½	Cleve & Pitts	20	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	
105	98	7	Cluett Peab pf	10	101	101	101	
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	44⅝	44½	44½	44⅞
17½	9		Collins & Aikman	300	13¼	13¼	13¼	
32¼	9¾		Colo Fuel & Ir	300	14	13⅜	14	
45⅝	20⅜	2§	Columbia Gas	1000	30½	29½	29¾	29¾
109⅝	98	6	Columbia G pf A	200	100½	100½	100½	
11⅛	6	.56	Col Graph ct	1800	8¾	8¼	8¼	8
111⅝	55	55§	Columbian Carb	1000	73¾	72	73	72½
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
23¼	2	2	Comm Credit	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅝
25	20	1¾	Comm Cred pf	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	24½	24¼	24¼	24¼
90	82	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	84	84	84	83¼
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	5200	17½	16⅞	17¼	16⅝
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	3800	8½	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
100⅜	90	6	Comwith & S 6pf	200	96⅜	96	96⅞	96
13½	6⅞		Congoleum Nairn	600	13½	13¼	13½	13½
109⅜	82½	4	Consol Gas	9000	93⅜	91¾	93½	92
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	106⅜	106½	106½	106⅜
15⅞	11½	1	Consol Laundries	100	12½	12½	12½	
1¾	¾		Consol Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
30	9½		Cont Baking A	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
77½	44⅞	.8	Cont Baking pf	200	57½	57½	57½	56½
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	2800	47½	46¾	46¾	47⅛
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	400	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	39
4½	2¼		Cont Motors		2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
12	5		Cont Oil	9500	9¼	8¼	9¼	8¾
12	3½		Cont Shares	1100	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
96⅜	55⅜	3§	Corn Products	300	68⅞	66	66⅞	65
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	130	149¾	148½	148½	
8	3¼		Coty	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅞
63	30⅛	7	Crucible Steel	200	40¾	40¾	40¾	40½
5⅞	2⅛		Cuba Co	500	4	4	4	4
35	16		Cuban Am S pf	10	28	28	28	28
2⅝	⅝		Cuban Cane Pr	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
2½	1		Cuban Dom S	800	1¼	¾	1	1
100	68	4	Curtis Publishing	900	69¼	68	69¼	68
5⅞	2½		Curtis-Wright	900	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
8½	3		Curtis-Wright A	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
112	100	7	Cushman 7§	10	109	109	109	
107	95	8	Cushman 8§	10	100	100	100	100

—D—

23	0⅝		Davison Chem	400	11¾	11½	11½	11½
195	140¾	.8	Detroit Edison	200	160¼	160¼	160¼	160½
23	14⅞		Diamond Match	700	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
28	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	200	28	28	28	
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	3500	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11½
107	71	4§	Du Pont de Nem	7500	87½	85¼	87⅝	85

—E—

185¾	118	5†	Eastman Kodak	2300	143¼	139¼	142	139
134½	128¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	10000	131¾	131¾	131¾	131½
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	13⅞
7½	3¼		Eitingon Schild	400	7½	7½	7⅞	7½
69	35½		Eitingon S pf	100	55	55	55	55
74⅜	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	2300	42¾	40¾	42	40½
4½	2		Elec Boat	200	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	3¼
9⅞	7		Elec & Mus ctf	300	7½	7½	7½	7¾
60⅜	30¼	7	Elec Pow & Lt	8700	39¼	37¾	39	37⅝
108½	92⅝	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	100½
66	49⅛	5	Elec Stor Battery	100	54½	54½	54½	54
35⅜	27	2½	Equitable Off Big	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅞
39¾	13½		Erie RR	100	17¾	17¾	17⅞	19
40½	17½	4	Erie RR 2pf	500	20	20	20	
8⅝	4	..	Evans Auto Load	100	4	4	4	

—F—

26	13½	..	Fed Dstrict	100	24	24	24	
15½	4½	..	Fed Screw W	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
66⅛	58¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	63	63	63	
59¾	41	2½	First Nat Stores	400	59½	59	59½	59⅜
64½	20¼	2	Foster-Wheeler	2200	25¾	24	25⅛	24
32½	20½	.50	Fourth Nat Inv	100	27	27	27	26⅝
38⅞	11⅜	2½	Fox Film A	7700	13¼	12½	13⅜	12½
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	600	27½	27	27	26½

—G—

73⅛	52½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	57	56½	57	57
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	600	21¾	21	21¾	20¼
25⅝	17½	2	Gen Baking	400	22	21¾	22	21¾
9⅛	5		Gen Bronze	400	8½	8	8⅛	8½
54⅜	36	1.60	Gen Electric	8000	41⅞	39¾	40⅞	40
12½	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
58	43	3	Gen Foods	2300	51½	49¼	51	49¾
5⅛	4½	.30	Gen Gas & E	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
6⅜	4⅜	.6	Gen G & E cv pf	400	58	57½	58	
35¾	27	2.62	Gen Ital Edison	100	28½	28½	28½	
50	35	3	Gen Mills	1000	39¼	38¾	39¼	
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf	100	99	99	99	
40	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	15800	34¾	33⅝	34⅜	33⅛
103⅝	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	103	102⅞	103	103
10¾	4		Gen Out Ad	100	5½	5½	5½	
28	10⅜		Gen Out Ad A	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
23	8⅝		Gen Pub Service	300	11½	11½	11½	12⅛
84½	40	5	Gen Ry Signal	100	46	46	46	43
114	104⅝	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	10	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	
9⅛	2¾		Gen Realty	100	3	3	3	3
31	6	.60	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	38	28	28	28
57¾	29	3	Gen Refractories	100	34	34	34	34
15½	2½		Gen Thea Equip	4500	2¼	2	2⅛	1⅞
38¾	18⅝		Gillette Saf Ras	1200	21½	21½	21⅝	21½
16¼	7¾		Gliddden	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝
9¾	4		Gobel (Adolf)	400	7¾	7	7¼	4¾
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	1500	28¼	27	28	27¾
20⅞	8½		Goodrich	400	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	12⅞
52¾	30¾	3	Goodyear	400	42	40¾	41½	40⅜
6½	2⅜		Graham Paige	400	3	2½	2⅝	2⅝
22⅝	10	1	Granby	300	13¼	12	12	12½
25½	13	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	400	16¼	15⅜	16¼	15⅝
18⅛	10⅝		Grand Union	800	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝	16
46	36	3	Grand Un pf	100	44½	44½	44½	
39⅞	25⅜	1	Grant (W T)	200	38⅛	38¼	38⅛	38½
69⅜	37½	3	Great Nor pf	1800	37⅞	36	37⅛	36
23½	17½	3	Great Nor Ore	100	18¼	18½	18	
11½	7⅛		Great West Sug	200	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
96½	80⅛	7	Great W Sug pf	10	89	89	89	88½
6¾	2⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	600	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½

—H—

8⅜	4¼	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1200	6¼	5¾	6	5⅝
63½	50	6§	Hahn Dfd pf	100	54	54	54	54
44½	24½	2	Harbison Walker	400	26¾	26	26¼	
42	25⅜	2	Hawaiian Pine	30	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
119½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	30	116	116	116¼	
103⅜	83¼	6	Hershey Choc	200	96¾	96	96¾	96½
19½	8¾	1.43	Hollander	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
37	26	2½§	Holland Furnace	100	27¼	27½	27½	
9¾	4¼		Houdaille Her B	400	6½	6⅜	6¾	6¼
62½	27		Houston Oil	1400	42¼	41	42½	41
14½	6		Houston Oil pfw	1700	9⅝	8¾	9¼	8¾
65	58	4	Household Fin pf	200	60	58	59	59
20½	13	2	Howe Sound	100	18½	18½	18½	19
44½	33⅜	3½	Hudson & Man	100	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
26	11		Hudson Motor	100	12¾	12¾	13	13
13⅛	5¾		Hupp Motors	100	7¼	7¼	7¾	7½

—I—

89	39⅞	6	Ill Central	700	49½	49½	49½	41½
4¾	2		Indian Refining	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
86	21⅛	4	Indus Rayon	900	33	32⅛	32	33
77	39⅝	8½	Inland Steel	900	48	47	47	45
15⅞	8		Inspiration Cop	100	9⅝	9¾	9¾	9⅝
13⅞	9		Insuranshare	500	12	9¾	12	8½
52	15½		Interboro Rap T	400	22¾	21½	22¾	22¾
178⅝	117	9†	Intn Business M	200	149	148¼	149	146
11	6¾	.50	Int Carriers	400	7½	7	7½	7½
83½	37¾	4	Int Cement	100	39¾	38¾	39¾	36½
38¾	13		Int Combus pf	100	17½	17½	17½	
24¾	11¾	2½	Int Harvester	800	13¾	13	13	13¼
31	16	.20	Intn Hydroelec	800	22¾	22¾	23½	23
73¼	48½	4	Int Match pf	800	55½	49¾	50½	50
20⅜	8½	.40	Int Nickel	3300	13⅜	13	13¾	13⅛
10¾	4		Int Pap&Pow A	1700	4⅜	4	4	
	2⅜		Int Pap&Pw B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
4½	1¾		Int Pap&Pow C	100	3½	3¼	3½	2¾
43⅛	18½		Int Pap&Pow pf	100	20½	20½	20½	20¾
84	48¾	3	Int Shoe	400	50¼	50	50	50¾
38⅜	13⅞	2	Int Tel&Tel	11400	30⅜	27½	30⅛	27¾
31⅜	11½	2	Interstate Dept S	400	18½	17½	18⅝	17¼

—J—

87½	38½	4	Jewel Tea	100	40½	40½	40½	
80¾	40¾	3	Johns Manville	4900	51⅝	48¾	50⅞	49¼

—K—

18	12	.1	Kaufman D st	400	14½	14	14½	
24⅝	10½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	100	13¾	13¼	13¼	13⅜
7½	1⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	1000	3¾	3½	3¾	3
29¾	8	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
15½	8¼	..	Kelvinator Corp	1100	11¾	11	11	11
31½	14⅜	1	Kennecott Corp	600	18	17½	17½	17½
20½	11	..	Kinney & Co	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
20	25	1.00	Kresge	300	28½	28½	28½	28½
113¼	107	7	Kreag pf

BUSINESS IN DOMINION IS RATHER DULL

Midsummer Quietness Rules—Less Activity at Steel Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 13—Business in Canada is now feeling the effect of midsummer dullness. Tourist trade is reported as being satisfactory in all sections of the country.

Industrial operations, with the possible exception of textile mills and plants manufacturing heavy hydraulic machinery, are showing reaction from the moderate levels of preceding months. Production indexes reflect a decline which is fairly general among the chief industries.

Reports from steel plants indicate slowness, and automotive production continues below normal. The electrical appliance industry is fairly well employed, but the volume of business being transacted is less than at the corresponding time last year. Car building plants and foundries are lightly employed.

Textile mills are operating with full complements and woolen manufacturers, in particular, are causing impressive reductions in imports. Shoe production is slowing down a little, after working at capacity for two or three months.

Wholesale jobbing volume during the week came mostly from small orders, fall placings being comparatively light. With the exception of certain seasonal lines, dry goods have been moving slowly.

Hardware Prices Unsettled

Several interesting price situations have developed in hardware commodities in the last week or two, having their effect on wire nails, building paper, gasoline and turpentine. The market in some of these has been unsettled and this is shown plainly in the movement of prices.

Some dealers in the Toronto district lowered their quotation on wire nails by 10 cents a keg and others by 15 cents a keg.

On July 24, large oil distributors announced a reduction in the price of gasoline amounting to one-half cent a gallon, in all provinces outside of British Columbia, on account of recent reductions made in crude oil prices. Four days later this reduction was withdrawn and prices reverted to their former levels.

While construction work generally across the Dominion is at a depressed level, the situation in Montreal is very impressive. Building activities there show an increase of $2,099,296 for the first seven months of 1931, as compared with the like period of last year.

Excessively high temperatures during late July further reduced crop prospects in the drought area of the prairie provinces, but during the last week cooler weather and rains have helped the feed situation.

New winter wheat flour is offering in eastern Canada for future delivery at prices 30c a barrel lower than old stock. Trade in flour, just now available, is held down by the prospect of cheaper offerings of new flour, which will come on the market within the next few weeks.

Bank Debits Decline

According to a statement just issued by the Government, bank debits in Canada during the first half of 1931 were $16,425,000,000, a decline of 13.7 per cent from the like period of last year. Declines were general in the five economic areas of the Dominion.

The Maritime Provinces made relatively the best showing, the recession being limited to 5.7 per cent. The drop in Quebec was 14.7 per cent, while Ontario showed a decline of 8.2 per cent. Declines in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia were 21.5 per cent and 24.3 per cent, respectively.

Immigration to the Dominion during June showed a decrease of 76 per cent compared with June a year ago, the figures being 3169 and 13,171, respectively. Total immigration to Canada in the three months April 1 to June 30 was 10,188 compared with 49,890 in the corresponding three months a year ago.

Trading on the Montreal Stock Market last week totaled only 30,961 shares. The list was narrow, and although net changes included a few fractional gains, the general drift was downward.

Stocks on the Montreal Exchange lost an average of about two points during the month of July, reducing by about one-half the advance recorded in June. The sales volume was the smallest for any July since 1924.

The volume of trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange in July also showed a sharp contraction from the previous month, transactions on the listed board being 154,041 shares, as compared with 289,706 in June and 212,400 in July of 1930. The trend of prices, following the broad rally in June, however, was not affected as adversely as the shrinkage in volume. The decline was a very gradual affair, and acute weakness was not apparent at any time.

The bond market passed another quiet week, few new issues appearing. Investors generally remain hesitant regarding industrial securities, awaiting some definite signs of recovery in business.

INVESTMENT TRUST YIELDS REVIEWED

An average annual return of 10.26 per cent based on the original offering price of Nation-Wide Securities Company series A trust certificates is shown in a study of this trust by Calvin Bullock, sponsor of Nation-Wide and of United States Electric Light & Power Shares, Inc.

Nation-Wide Securities A was offered at 10¼ in 1924. This trust is the oldest of the restricted management type trusts, the study says.

United States Electric Light & Power Shares, Inc., offered in 1927 at 29¼, has yielded 8.03 per cent as an annual average, it is shown.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Consols for money today were 37¾. De Beers 3⅝ and Rand Mines 2⅝. Money was 3½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 4⅛ to 4¼ per cent, and three month 4¼ to 4⅜ per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	98¼	98¼
AL Gold Mine 8s B	5½	5½
Albany PWP 6s '48	61	61
AL Gold Mines B	5½	5½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	64¾	64¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	58	58
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	53¾	53¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103½	103½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	73½	71¾
Amer I G Chem 5s '49	95¾	94½
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	76	76
Amer M & Found 6s	106	106
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103¾	103
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	104½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	129½	129¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107½	107½
Amer T&T 4s '36	103½	103½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109	108¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	109	109
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¾	110½
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	86	86
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78	78
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	70	69¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stp	96	96
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99½	98¾
Atch T&SF 4s '05	97¾	97¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113	113
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95¾	95¾
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	100½	100½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	87	87
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅝	101⅓
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 B	99½	99½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	85¼	84½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	94	93
Balt & Ohio 5st ct Swn div '50	94	92
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	104	101
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	100½	100
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	93	93
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110½	110½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113	113
Bell Ind Loan 6s	98	98
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103½	103½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	94	94
Bklyn Ed 4s	102	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¼	100¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91¼	91¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105¾	105¾
Buff R &P 4½s '57	73	73¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	86	86
By Products Coke 5½s '45	97	97
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	93¾	93½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	101¾	101¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100⅝	100½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105½	105½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	105⅛	105½
Can Nat Ry 5st Oct '69	106	105⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	120	119½
Can Pacific deb 4s	82⅝	81⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98⅛	98
Can Pacific 5s '44	104	104
Can Pacific 5s '54	100⅝	100¼
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	103½	103½
Carolina Cen RR 4s	51¾	51¾
Cen New England 4s '61	85½	85½
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s	98	98
Cen Pacific 5s' 60	99½	99½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	110	110
Certainteed 5½s '48	58	58
Ches Corp 5s' 47	94	93⅝
Ches & O 4½s B	99	98¾
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	68	68
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	92¾	92¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	98¼	98
Chicago & Eat Ill 5s' 51	27½	26⅝
Chicago Gt West 4s' 59	63½	63
Chicago M&StP gen 4s' 89	83	83
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s' 32 ct.	91½	90½
Chicago M&StP col 6s' 34	80	80
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	19¼	19
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s' 75	49	49
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s' 87	76½	76½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s' 87	86¼	86
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	75½	075½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	60¾	60
Chicago & Nw gen 5s' 87	106½	105¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	107	107
Chicago RI&P gen 4s' 88	88¼	88¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s' 34	87	86¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	70¼	69½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	66	65
Chicago StL Pitts 5s	102	102
Chicago & W Indiana 4s' 52	91¼	91
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s' 62	105½	105
Chile Copper 5s' 47	86	86
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97¾	97½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	93	92
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	98	98
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	98¾	98¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¾	99½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	100¼	100
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	99½	99½
Com Credit Co 6s' 34	101	101
Con Gas 4½s	103⅜	102½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s' 45	107¾	107½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s' 47	94½	94
Crown Wil Paper 6s' 51	88	88
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s' 42	40½	40
Cuba RR 1st 5s' 52	60¾	60¾
Cuba RR 6s' 36	58	58
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	71½	71½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 sta	9	9
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 wi	101¾	101¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92½	91¼
Del & Hudson 5½s' 37	105¾	105¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104¾	104¼
Detroit Ed 5s' 49	107⅝	107½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93	92¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105⅝	105⅝
Erie RR gen 4s '96	87½	87½
Erie RR gen 6s '75	70	68½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95	95
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	99	99
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	40	37½
Fla Cen Penn 5s '43	83	83
Fla East Coast 5s '74	19	17
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	86	86
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	72	72
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	24½	22½
Goodrich 6s '45	62½	62½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	98½	98½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91½	91
Gould Coupler 6s '40	38¾	38¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107½	107½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '48	112¾	112¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	88	88
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	99	99
Great Northern 7s '39 A	104½	104⅝
Gulf States Steel 5½s	51	51
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	53	53
Houston E&WTex 1st 5s '33	102	102
Houston Oil 5½s '40	88	87
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	75	75
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	97	96½
Humble Oil 5s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103	103
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	107	107
Ill Central 4s '52	86	86
Ill Central 4¾s '66	64½	64½
Ill Central 5s '52	89½	89½
Ill Central C&St&NO 5s '63 A	73½	73
Ill Central Litch 3s	77	77
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103½	103
Ind Limestone 6s '41	26	26
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94½	93¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	76	75
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	87½	87
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	81½	80½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69	69
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69½	68½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	53	53
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89½	89½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	86	85½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	57½	55
Interlake Iron 5s6 6 6 6	85¼	85
Int Paper 6s '55	57	56¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	66	66
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	77¼	77
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	89½	89¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	84½	84½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	68½	68½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	106¾	106¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97	96½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99¾	99¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	102½
Leclede Gas 5½s D	100¾	100¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	82	82
L'Autaro 6s '54	29¾	29
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	83½	83
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	100½	100
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '44	50	50
Loew's Inc 6s '41	99	98½
L&N uni 4s '40	99	98½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	91½	91½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	103	103
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	54	53½
Metro Water 5½s '50	53	52
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103¾	103¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104	104
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104½	104
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	93	93
Min StP & SSM 6½s	100	100
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88½	88½
Mo K ⅝ T pl 5s A '67	97	97
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	58	56
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	79½	79½
OM Pacific 5s '77	77¾	77
Mo Pacific 5s Ch '78	76½	76½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	77	76¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	78	78¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	68⅛	68
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	44	44
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	73	73
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101½	101¾
Nat Steel Corp 1st col 5½s '56	91½	91
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	15¾	15¾
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57 S	2¼	2¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111¾	111¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93¼	92¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93¼	92
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81¾	81¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	89	89
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99¾	99¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	92	92
NYC&HR 4½s H	93	92¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	99½	99¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106¼
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	88¾	88¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	58	57
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	78¼	77
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	115¾	115½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111¾	111½
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	73	72
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91¾	91¾
NY UH&R 4½s A '46	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	112	112
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	88¾	88¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	58	57
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	78¼	77
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	115¾	115½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111¾	111½
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	73	72
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91¾	91¾
NY UH&R 4½s A '46	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	112	112
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	101	101
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	58	58
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	50	50
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	106½	106½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¾	104¾
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	105½	105½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95	95
NW W'chester & R 4½s '46	73½	73½
Norf Southern rfg A '31	21¾	20½
Norf & W con 4s '96	80½	80½
North Am Co 5s '61	101⅛	101⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s C '39	102¼	102
Nor Am Ed 5s A '41	105	105
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	108	107¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	84½	83¼
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	91¼	90½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	103	103
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	106⅝	106⅝
Nor States Pow 5s B '61	106	106
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	113⅞	113⅞
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	78½	78½
Pathe Ex ine 7s '37	93¾	92¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	106	106
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	90¾	90
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	096¾	096½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	98½	98½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	94	94
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104	103½
Penn Pow 4½s	99¾	99½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	73	72¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	60	58½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103¾	103¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99¾	98¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79½	79½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 M	87¾	87¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	63¾	63¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	84	84
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105½	105½
Pub Svs E&G 4s	99	98¾
Purity Bkings 5s '48	89½	89½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	99	98½
Read rfg 4½s '97	98¾	098½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	80½	80½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	74¾	74¼
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	82½	82½
Rut Cn RR 4s '49	71	71
St Joseph Lead 5½s	93¾	93¾
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '32	92	89
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	57	57
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	45	43¾
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	111¾	111¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108¾	108¼
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	72	72
Shell Pipe 5s '52	82¾	82½
Shell Union 5s '47	68	68½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	69¾	68½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	90½	90½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95	95
Sinclair Cru O 6½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101½	101½
Smith A O 6½s '33	102¾	102½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103½	103½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	92	91¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	91	90¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	88	87¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	96¾	96½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	71¾	70½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106	106
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	104¾	104¼
Southern Ry 5s StL div '51	90	90
Southweste Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107½	106½
Stand Oil NY 5½s '46	104¾	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	101
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	47	47
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	94½	94½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	90¾	90½
Texas Corp 5s '44	94	94
Tex & Pac 1s 5s 2000	94¼	94¼
Third Ave adj 5es '60	40	39¾
Tol St L & W 4s '50	92½	91⅞
Trubell Steel 6s '40	84¼	84¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105	105
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	10	100
US Rubber Co 5s '47	69	68¾
Util Pow & It 5s '59 ww	67¾	67
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	70½	70¼
Vanadium 5s	79	79
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103½	103½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	41¼	41¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	50¾	49
Warren Bros 6s	84	84
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106½	106½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105¾	105¾
Western Electric 5s '44	106½	106½
Western Maryland 4s '52	74	74
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	103¾	103¾
Western Pnion 5s '51	104⅞	104⅞
Western Union col 5s '38	106⅝	106⅝
Western Union 6½s '36	110¼	110¼
Western Union 5s '60	103½	103¼
Wilson & Co 1s 1s '41	93½	93½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	97½	97½

LIBERTY BONDS	High	Low	Aug 13	Aug 12
4th 4¼s '38	104.27	104.25	104.26	
4ht 3½s	101.17	101.17	101.17	
US 3¾s '43	102.29	102.25	102.25	
US 3¼s '47	102.28	102.24	102.26	
US 3⅛s	102.28	102.26	102.26	
US 4s '54	108.8	108.8	-108	
US 4¼s '52	112.9	112.9	112.9	

FOREIGN BONDS	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	52	52
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	33	31½
Antioquia 7s O '45	45¼	45
Antioquia 7s C '45	37½	37½
Antioquia 7s D '45	43	40
Antioquia III 7s '57	32½	32½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	87	85
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	73	73
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	73	73
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	73	73
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	73	72½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	73	73
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	74	73
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	73	73
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	73	73½
Australia 4½s '56	56½	56
Australia 5s '55	63½	62
Australia 5s '57	63½	62
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	82½	82½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	64½	64½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¼	101¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106	105¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106½	106¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	49	49
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	60	60
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	51½	51½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	55¼	54
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	14¾	14¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	14½	14½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	15	14½
Bremen 7s '35	73	73
Brisbane 5s '57	48	46¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	51	50
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	48	48
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	68¾	68¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	62	62
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	51	50
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103	102½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	85¾	85¾
Canada '52	105	107
Vauca Valley 7½s '46	47½	47½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	25	22½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	33	33
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	37½	37
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	39½	35
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	27	25¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	26	26
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	29	28
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	26	25
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	27	25
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	40	39¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	27	25
Chilean Loan 7s '60	29½	28
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	47	44½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	48	48
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	45	45
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	46	45
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	47	46
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	47	46
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94	94
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99	99
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	63	63
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	61	60
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	91¾	91¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	57	55
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	45	40¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	107¾	107¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	107	107
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	95½	95½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	100½	100½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	104¾	104¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	86¾	86¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	86	86
Duke Price Power 8s '66	104½	104½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	40	40
Finland 5½s '58	75	75
Finnish A 6½s '54	74	74
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¼	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	124¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	72	72
German 7s '49	87	86
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	65	59½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '50	55	53⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	54½	53⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	68	67½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	47	47
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	61½	60¾
Graz 8s '54	85	85
Greek 6s '68	83	82¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	80¼	80
Hansa 6s '39 ww	35	35
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	63	60
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	60	50
Irish Free State 5s '60	102½	102½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93	93
Italy (King) 7s '51	99½	99¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	90½	90¼
Jap (Imp Gov) 5½s '65	96¾	96¼
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	106	106
Jap Gov 6s '63	35½	35
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	83¾	83¾
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	77½	77½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105½	104½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	83	82¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	29	29
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	91½	91¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	91	91
New South Wales 5s '57	56½	56
New South Wales 5s '58	56¼	56¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	106
Norway (King) 5s '63	100½	100½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '43	104½	104
Nuremberg 6s '52	94	94
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	49	49
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	100
Oslo G&E 5s '63	100⅜	100⅜
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	88½	88½
Paris-Lyons-Med fnt ctf 7s '58	87	87
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	104	104
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	15	16
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	16¼	16¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	43	43½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	65	65
Rhine Main 7s '50	71	70
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	80	80
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	62	58
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	25	24½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	38	38
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	86	86
Rome (City) 6½s '52	47	46
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	47½	46
Rumania 7s '59	49	49¼
Saarnshrucken (City) 6s '53	72	72½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	77	77
San Paula (City) 6½s '57	37¼	37
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	72	71¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	48	48
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	48	48
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	104¾	104½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	68½	68½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	78	77
Siemens 6½s '51	74¼	74¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	43	43½
Styria (Prov) 7s '48	65	64½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	103¾	103¾
Toho Elec Pow 6s '52	94¾	94¾
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100¾	100½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	91½	91¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	93½	93½
Tyrol 7s '52	78¾	78½
Taiwan 5½s	94	93¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '31	107⅝	107
Uni Stl W Burbank 7s '51	98	98
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	48	48
Unul Stl W 5½s A '51	90	49½
Unterelbe 6s '53	47	47
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	54	54
Vienna 6s '52	77	77
Westphalia El 6s '53	46	46

Engineering Awards Show Improvement

ENGINEERING

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

O. E. BARNHART STILL LEADING

Kenneth Moore Close Second for American Roque Championship

U. S. ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP

Player and Home	W.	L.	Pts.	Ave.
O. E. Barnhart, Chicago	9	0	288	32
Kenneth Moore, N. Paris	11	2	395	30 9/13
George Atkinson, Clevel'd	10	4	384	27 7/7
A. D. Gammill, West'ville	9	5	374	26 5/7
Fred Pomerleau, L'g B'ch	7	5	311	25 11/12
C. R. Zimmerman, W'rs'w	5	7	299	24 11/12
W. W. Wilson, Chicago	8	4	295	24 7/12
F. O. Williamson, W'ville	7	7	326	23 5/7
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria	7	7	306	21 6/7
H. H. Woods, Cleveland	6	8	302	21 5/7
Lester Clark, Chicago	7	6	267	20 9/13
W. A. Rounds, Cleveland	3	9	240	20
Grant Dasey, Ind'napolis	1	8	174	18 6/13
Dr. I. H. Scott, Kent	2	11	219	16 11/13
G. J. Poth, Dayton	1	10	156	14 2/11

SECOND DIVISION

Player and Home	W.	L.	Pts.	Ave.
C. A. Munson, Ind'p'lis	11	1	378	31 1/2
G. T. Franklin, Chicago	12	2	436	31 1/7
S.C. Stowe, Hartford	6	1	209	29 6/7
E. F. Moser, Warsaw	11	3	409	29 3/14
R. K. Johnston, West'ville	10	5	423	28 1/2
O. D. Barnhart, Chicago	9	4	357	27 9/13
A. J. Denny, Aurora	7	5	321	26 3/4
C. Ackerson, Westerville	5	9	339	24 3/14
Harry Howard, Lakeside	6	7	309	23 10/14
A. N. Clemmer, W. Alex.	5	9	313	22 5/14
Eugene Brown, Peoria	7	7	313	22 5/14
James Ladd, Warsaw	7	8	325	21 1/2
D. C. Hills, Indianapolis	5	7	290	20 5/7
H. E. Mighell, Aurora	3	10	200	19 1/13
E. D. Conklin, Hartford	2	7	169	18 7/9
A. M. Collings, Lakeside	3	10	213	16 5/13
E. T. Norris, Aurora	0	14	153	10 10/14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 13 — Today is expected to see the conclusion of play in the national tournament of the American Roque League and late tonight the new national champion will probably be crowned and cups awarded to the winners of first, second and third places in each of the three divisions. A few games may remain unplayed when play stops tonight. These may be played Friday morning or, if players leave, the remaining opponents will be credited with their averages in all games played. Indications, however, are that practically the entire schedule will be played.

O. E. Barnhart of Chicago, who arrived Monday to defend his championship title won last year, still remains undefeated. He has won 9 games and has 5 left to play. Kenneth Moore, of New Paris, Ohio, appears to be the only player in the division with a chance to take the honors away from the champion.

In the second division, the race continues to be mainly between C. A. Munson of Minneapolis, Minn., and G. T. Franklin of Chicago, with the former holding the whip hand. Sixteen games constitute the complete schedule in this division, one man, Charles R. Elgas of Long Beach, Calif., having dropped after playing a single game. Munson has won 11 games and lost 1 and his average is 31½. Franklin, with 12 games won and 2 lost, has an average of 31 1-7.

E. F. Moser of Warsaw, is close on Franklin's heels with an average of 29 3-14 for 14 games. S. C. Stowe has an average of 29 6-7, but he has completed only seven games.

The Williams Cup was won by Fred Pomerleau of Long Beach, Calif. He defeated George Atkinson, 4 games to 1.

C. R. Zimmerman of Warsaw, after losing two straight games to Dr. I. H. Scott of Kent, Ohio, won the Benedict Cup 4 games to 2. The tournament scores follow:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION

George Atkinson, Cleveland, 32; Kenneth Moore, New Paris Ohio, 18.

O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; George Atkinson, Cleveland, 7.

A. D. Gammill, Westerville, Ohio, 32; Grant Dasey, Indianapolis, 23.

Kenneth Moore, New Paris, 32; Lester Clark, Chicago, 2.

George Atkinson, Cleveland, 32; Fred Pomerleau, Long Beach, Calif, 17.

C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind., 32; F. O. Williamson, Westerville, Ohio, 30.

O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; Grant Dasey, Indianapolis, 16.

O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; F. O. Williamson, Westerville, 1.

Grant Dasey, Indianapolis, 32, W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 5.

Fred Pomerleau, Long Beach, 32, H. H. Wood, Cleveland, 14.

George Atkinson, Cleveland, 32, W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 6.

Kenneth Moore, New Paris, 32, W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, Ohio, 6.

O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32, W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 21.

Kenneth Moore, New Paris, 32, G. J. Poth, Dayton, Ohio, 11.

Lester Clark, Chicago, 32, Grant Dasey, Indianapolis, 22.

H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 32, W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 23.

Lester Clark, Chicago, 32, W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, 3.

SECOND DIVISION

H. E. Mighell, Aurora, Ill., 32; A. N. Clemmer, West Alexandria, Ohio, 17.

S. C. Stowe, Hartford, Mich, 32; D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, 13.

Charles Ackerson, Westville, Ohio, 32; E. D. Conklin, Hartford, Mich., 18.

D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, 32; E. T. Norris, Aurora, Ill., 8.

D. C. Hils, Indianapolis, 32; James Ladd, Warsaw, 26.

S. C. Stowe, Hartford, 32; R. K. Johnston, Westerville, Ohio, 22.

James Ladd, Warsaw, 32; A. M. Collings Lakeside, Ohio, 18.

O. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; E. D. Conklin, Hartford, 5.

G. T. Franklin, Chicago, 32; S. C. Stowe, Hartford, 17.

C. A. Munson, Minncapolis, Minn., 32; E. T. Norris, Aurora, 4.

R. K. Johnston, Westerville, Ohio, 32; E. D. Conklin, Hartford, 23.

James Ladd, Warsaw, 32; H. E. Mighell, Aurora, 22.

A. J. Denny, 32; D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, 24.

Eugene Brown, Peoria, Ill, 32; James Ladd, Warsaw, 23.

E. D. Conklin, Hartford, 32; A. M. Collings, Lakeside, 12.

A. J. Denny, Aurora, 32; James Ladd, Warsaw, 4.

James Ladd, Warsaw, 32; E. T. Norris, Aurora, 4.

R. K. Johnson, Westerville, 32; H. E. Mighell, Aurora, 12.

Touring Athletes Win Every Event

QUEENSTOWN, S. Af., Aug. 13 (AP) —The touring United States track and field team which Saturday won 11 out of 12 events in its first contest with South African athletes at Port Elizabeth, won all 10 in which its members were entered in a track carnival with a border squad, yesterday.

Barney Berlinger, the one-man track team, late of the University of Pennsylvania, again was the outstanding star, winning three events and taking second place behind his teammate, Walter Marty of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, in another.

Berlinger won the discus with a heave of 125ft. 5½in., tossed the javelin 179ft. 5¾in. for a first place in that event, and a new South African record, pole vaulted 12ft. 6in., and was a close second to Marty in the high jump.

Marty leaped 6ft. 6¾in. to win the high jump and put a new South African record on the books.

The outstanding performance of the day, however, was turned in by James Hatfield of the University of Indiana, who skimmed over the 120-yard high hurdles in the good time of 14 4-5s., another South African record falling.

Vic Williams of the Los Angeles A. C., who last spring at Philadelphia tied Ted Meredith's world record of 47 2-5s. for the 440, won his specialty in 50 3-5s. Nate Long of Utah won the 220-yard dash in 22 2-5s. Eddie Genung of the Washington A. C., Seattle, won the half mile in 1m. 57s.

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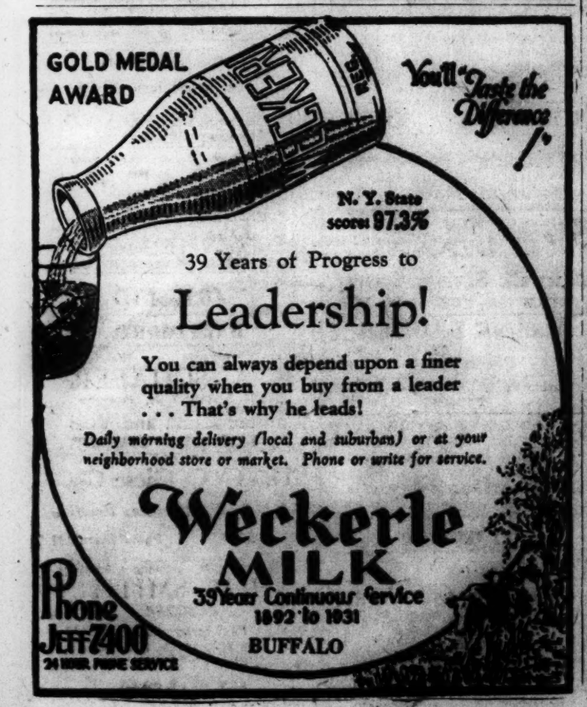

SIX CANADIAN GOLFERS WIN

Accompany Two United States Players Into Quarterfinals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 13—As a result of Wednesday's 36-hole matches in the Canadian amateur golf championship, two United States players, Arthur Yates of Rochester, N. Y., and Francis W. Ryan of Detroit, accompanied six Canadians into the third round of match play and the Canadian representatives are fairly well distributed geographically. Two, Robert Morrison of Victoria and Fred J. Wood of Vancouver, come from British Columbia; two local players, Jack Cameron of Laval-sur-le-lac Club, and Edwin A. Innes of Islesmere Golf Club, represent Quebec, and the other pair are from Ontario, Phil Farley of Toronto, the Ontario champion, and C. Ross Somerville of London, the defending champion.

Somerville gave another impressive display in eliminating J. Watson Yuile of The Royal Montreal Golf Club, 10 and 9. He had an approximate score of 72 and was 6 up after the first nine holes and 9 up at the end of the morning round, Yuile having won only two holes. In the nine holes in the afternoon Yuile won two more, but Somerville won three.

Yates of Rochester, upon whose shoulders has been placed the mantle of being the leading United States threat, got away to a flying start against Gordon B. Taylor of Kanawaki Golf Club, winning the first three holes, and these stood him in good stead as the local youngster held his own fairly well after that but was defeated 5 and 4. Yates was 1 up at the ninth, 3 up at the eighteenth and twenty-seventh and won two out of the four after making the final turn.

The other American player to reach the quarterfinals, Francis Ryan, was given a stiff argument during the first 18 holes by T. G. McAthey, former Quebec champion. McAthey won the first two holes, but Ryan was 2 up at the ninth and they were all square at the end of the morning round. In the afternoon Ryan won eight of the 12 holes played and halved the other four to advance with an 8 and 6 margin. His father, William Ryan, was not so successful and was defeated by Innes of the local Islesmere Club, 6 and 5. During the morning the lead changed several times and each enjoyed a two-hole margin once, but Innes was only 1 up at noon. In the second round he won five and halved four of the first nine and the match ran out at the thirteenth. Ryon won the twelfth, his first success since the fifteenth in the morning round.

The other four matches produced great struggles, three of them going to the thirty-sixth hole. The exception was the victory of Cameron over Carroll M. Stuart, both local players. Last year Stuart defeated Cameron in the third round 1 up, and on Tuesday he eliminated Jesse P. Guildford of the United States. For 12 holes it was a real struggle, but Cameron won four in a row, starting at the twelfth, to become 3 up, and from then on Stuart was never able to reduce the margin, finally losing 4 and 3.

The most exciting and best-played match of the day was that in which Phil Farley, the 19-year-old Ontario champion, defeated Fred G. Hoblitzel by scoring a birdie 4 on the sixteenth hole. Farley won three of the first four holes in the morning, but Hoblitzel won the seventh, eighth and ninth to square the match. They battled along for the remainder of the match with the lead fluctuating, but never more than one hole.

Bob Morrison and R. E. Costello Jr. had another stirring duel and while each enjoyed a lead of two holes at one time or another, the margin was seldom more than one hole. Morrison won the thirty-sixth to advance with a 2-up victory.

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round.

Phil Farley, Cedar Brook Golf Club, Toronto, defeated Fred G. Hoblitzel, Lambton Golf Club, Toronto, 1 up.

Arthur (Ducky) Yates, The Country Club of Rochester, N. Y., defeated Gordon B. Taylor, Kanawaki Golf Club, Montreal, 5 and 4.

Jack Cameron, Laval-sur-le-lac Club, Montreal, defeated Carroll M. Stuart, Marlborough Golf Club, Cartierville, Que., 4 and 3.

Fred J. Wood, Vancouver, defeated Nicol Thompsone Jr., Royal York Golf Club, Toronto, 1 up.

C. Ross Somerville, London Hunt and Country Club, London, Ont., defeated Hugh B. Jaques, Whitlock Golf Club, Hudson Heights, Que., 10 and 9.

Edwin A. Innes, Islesmere Golf Club, St. Dorothee, Montreal, defeated William Ryan, Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich., 6 and 5.

Francis W. Ryan, Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich., defeated T. G. McAthey, Kanawaki Golf Club, Montreal, 8 and 6.

Robert Morrison, Uplands Golf Club, Victoria, B. C., defeated R. E. Costello Jr., Marlborough Golf Club, Cartierville, Que., 2 up.

DRAWS MADE THEN CANCELLED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., former national champion, and Betty Nuthall, the present title holder, headed the American and foreign seeded groups respectively, for the annual women's United States lawn tennis singles championships, according to the draw made yesterday and then cancelled and to be redrawn today. Sixty-four players were seeded in the list yesterday, but after the completion of the proceedings at the office of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, it was discovered that Alice I. Marble, of San Francisco, had been omitted after she had entered, and so the committee decided that the only fair way to meet the problem was to draw the list once more, and this will be done today at noon. Whether the seeded players would be shifted was not announced.

DARTMOUTH GOLFER WINS

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 13 (AP)—Kenison M. Hill of the Dartmouth golf team won the final of the annual invitation golf tournament at the Wentworth Golf Club yesterday, defeating George A. Law of Boston, 7 and 6, in a driving rain storm. Hill was 2 under par when the match ended on the twelfth hole.

GERMAN WOMEN ACCEPT

BERLIN, Aug 13 (AP)—Fraulein Cecilie Aussem, Germany's ranking woman tennis player, who this year won the championship singles titles at Wimbledon, of France and Germany, and Fraulein Irmgard Post yesterday accepted an invitation extended by the Association Argentina de Lawn Tennis to play in the Argentine championships.

Mrs. Cummings Retains United States Archery Championship

Leads Nearest Rival, Dorothy Duggan, by Only 21 Points—Four World Records Made on Second Day of Tournament at Canandaigua

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Aug. 13—Four new world records were made yesterday and the women's championship was decided at the completion of the second day's shooting at the fifty-first annual national archery championship here attended by over 154 archers from all parts of the United States.

Seven Times Champion

Mrs. Henry S. C. Cummings of Newton Center, Mass., was, for the seventh time, crowned woman champion of the United States after a most thrilling contest which was not definitely determined until the very end. Her margin over Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn., was only a matter of 21 points. The total scores of Mrs. Cummings amounted to 282—1832, compared with 286—1832 for Miss Duggan.

Mrs. Cummings' double national round score of 139-847 set up a new world record for that event. In addition to this, Dorothy Duggan set up a new world record of 144-1046 in the double Columbia round when she led the field of woman archers in the afternoon, shooting with a score of 72-516, which added to her record score yesterday of 72-530, established a new high mark for the round. Even Mrs. Cummings, in scoring 144-1007, exceeded the best previous N. A. A. record of Cynthia M. Wesson back in 1915, which was 144-998. These scores were remarkable considering the handicap of a gusty wind which prevailed all day and caused considerable sidewise drift of the arrows. Gertrude Roach of Buffalo took third place with a total of 70-462 for the single and a total of 140-694 for the double Columbia.

Hoogerhyde Leads

The defending champion, Russell Hoogerhyde of Coldwater, Mich., established a good lead toward the championship, which will not be settled until the completion of today's shooting, by winning first place in the double York round with the score of 231-1133, which was considerably below his record score of last year in Chicago.

Second place honors went to Andrew W. Brush of Cos Cob, Conn., who had been leading the field in the 100-yard part of the York round by record scores for this distance. Brush scored 224-1088 in this round. Keen competition centered about third and fourth places with the final result that Frank X. Goulet of Los Angeles, Calif., slipped ahead of Dr. Paul W. Crouch of Newton Center, Mass., by a margin of 31 points. The championship for the men is determined by adding the total score of the double York rounds with the total score registered in the double American round which is to be shot on Thursday.

Two Other Records

The other two world records established yesterday were in the flight shoot for distance. One of the outstanding archers interested in this department of archery, Horace Prouty of Portland, Ore., shot his arrow the remarkable distance of 436yds. 2ft. 6in., within nine feet of a quarter mile; while Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts of Pittsburgh, Penna., shot 328yds. 1ft. 2in., to better her previous national record by 29 yards.

Three new junior champions were created as the result of the shooting yesterday. Madeline Taylor of Newton Center, Mass., outclassed all the girls and won for herself the junior girls' championship. Edward S. Hodgdon Jr. of East St. Louis, Ill., topped the field among the intermediates; while Wycoff Schomp of Walden, N. Y., led the 13 boys thus claiming the boys' junior championship. The scores:

Double York Round

R. Hoogerhyde, Coldwater, Mich	231	1133
A. W. Brush, Cos Cob, Conn	224	1088
F. X. Goulet, Los Angeles, Calif	208	1065
P. W. Crouch, Newton Center, Mass	222	1034
D. C. MacKenzie, Greenwich, Conn	209	959
C. G. Thompson Sr., Canandaigua	207	983
P. H. Stanley, Glenside, Penna	188	854
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Penna	183	847
C. H. Styles, Berkeley, Calif	195	837
C. Brownell, Moodu, Conn	187	837
R. I. Case, Racine, Wis	171	831
R. D. Jackson, Geneva, Ohio	178	818
J. P. Eagan, Worcester, Mass	172	802
C. L. Layer, Toronto, Canada	174	786
H. S. Brown, Scarsdale, N. Y	182	782
H. A. Wilson, Belmont, Mass	167	731
Frank Horack, N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	163	723
Ted Clark, Geneva, Ohio	164	718
N. S. Williams, Washington, D. C.	161	709
C. G. Thompson Jr., Canandaigua	160	672
Earl Mead, Cleveland, Ohio	164	658
J. R. Fisher, Valparaiso, Ind.	164	654
H. L. Davison, Chicago, Ill.	164	644
J. H. Howell, Washington, Ill.	161	635
F. A. Kibbe, Coldwater, Mich.	156	634
W. Mattox, Toledo, Ohio	157	629
K. Staley, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	155	623
A. B. Crittenden, Geneva, Ohio	143	619
L. Tengel, Geneva, Ohio	147	613
G. R. Hays, Richmond, Ind.	152	612
C. C. Goddard, Cleveland, Ohio	140	610
J. S. Van Orden, Spring Val., N. Y.	148	601
James Neild, Greenfield, Mass	138	588
P. H. Wilcox, Scranton, Penna	134	578
P. E. Southerland, Tulsa, Okla.	138	577
H. B. Allen, Lakeville, Mass.	142	556
R. A. Brant, Tulsa, Okla.	133	548
N. P. Whaley, Tulsa, Okla.	131	537
K. T. Durye, Seattle, Wash.	126	522
J. J. Messick, Chicago, Ill.	139	521
C. K. Peeling, Waltham, Mass.	128	518
L. I. Jackson, Geneva, Ohio	134	502
W. M. Goring, Buffalo, N. Y.	138	502
F. N. Barnsdall, Bradford, Penna.	118	473
C. B. DeBruler, Washington, D. C.	119	471
A. D. Shackelford, Wilson, N. C.	130	468
H. Hankinson, Toledo, Ohio	113	466
G. Tressler, Toledo, Ohio	118	462
H. M. Kahler, Kennebunkport, Maine	123	459
C. A. Furnas, Cleveland, Ohio	122	454
O. E. McClure, Buffalo, N. Y.	118	440
W. O. Robinson, Washington, D. C.	113	435
G. J. Higgins, Detroit, Mich.	121	431
C. H. Cox, Memphis, Tenn	85	429
A. W. Brush, Cos Cobb, Conn	231	1133
A. Maltby, Geneva, Ohio	99	405
L. H. Cutten, Allentown, Penna	103	399
J. M. Roberts, Pittsburgh, Penna	99	301
H. W. Bishop, Valparaiso, Ind	93	381
Horace Prouty, Portland, Ore	103	374
R. W. Ellis, New York	94	369
Gordon Dean, Pinehurst, N. C	101	361
C. D. Magee, Toronto, Ont	87	357
W. B. Allen, Louisville, Ky	83	353
H. O. Rex, Plainville, Conn	76	342
F. W. Yeaw, Greenfield, Mass	87	325
F. Wetherill, Wynnwood, Penna	82	322
R. M. Clark, Bradford, Penna	87	319
D. I. Gould, Bangor, Maine	79	317
F. H. Ball, Deerfield, Mass.	75	311
Onni Willberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.	86	298
J. B. Fontaine, Philadelphia	66	264
J. B. Tomlin Jr., Atlantic City, N. J	83	227
M. C. Taylor, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	80	216
W. A. Merrill, Kansas City, Mo.	84	200
F. W. Breitinger, Philadelphia	82	178
H. H. Haye, Toledo, Ohio	42	158
L. M. Roberts, Kennard, Penna.	40	152
F. Walker, Bwanville, Maine	49	151
S. Johnson, Sanborn, N. Y. (incomplete)	32	134
S. C. Thurwachter, Syracuse, N.Y.	47	148
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield, Mass. (incomplete)	36	128
P. J. Heckel, Bradford, Penna.	30	120
O. D. Wood, Canandaigua	23	89
F. W. Vandeveer, Fort Washington, N. Y. (incomplete)	22	82
F. T. Hollister, Scranton, Penna.	17	69
F. A. Yeaw, Greenfield, Mass.	13	33

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND

Mrs. H. S. C. Cummings, Newton Center, Mass.	*139	847
Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich, Conn.	140	788
Gertrude Roach, Buffalo, N. Y.	140	694
Mrs. Josephine Taylor, Washington	122	644
Mrs. C. E. McClure, Buffalo, N. Y.	128	616
Mrs. Mary Mattox, Toledo, Ohio	113	567
Mrs. E. Stanley, Glenside, Penna.	101	563
Helen Thompson, Canandaigua	92	434
Mrs. J. H. Howell, Washington, Ill.	115	511
Mrs. W. B. Allen, Louisville, Ky.	114	508
Mrs. Mary Ball, Deerfield, Mass.	110	502
Mrs. J. H. Curd, Webster Groves, Mo.	112	486
Mrs. B. Schwenger, Kenmore, N. Y.	103	455
Caroline Saxe, West Hurley, N. Y.	101	443
Dorothea L. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.	90	436
Mrs. K. H. Chapman, Chicago	89	378
Harriet Case, Chicago	94	366
Mrs. Roy L. Case, Racine, Wis.	86	356
Medora Mantz, Braddock Heights, Md.	89	339
Shirley Snyder, East St. Louis, Ill.	91	335
Frances E. Sanford, Ware, Mass.	80	304
Margaret Eagan, Worcester, Mass.	71	303
Alice Duggan, Greenwich, Conn.	79	291
Mrs. H. S. Brown, Scarsdale, N. Y.	74	290
Mrs. James Neild, Greenfield, Mass	73	271
Mrs. Alma J. Ahrens, Nutley, N. J.	63	260
Marian Sanford, Ware Mass.	67	245
Mrs. M. C. Taylor, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	66	242
Ruth Brienbaugh, Chicago	58	240
Elsie Mache, Buffalo, N. Y.	†80	181
Ruth Hurlburt, Hinsdale, N. Y.	50	164
Ruth Worth, Cleveland, Ohio	39	135
Mrs. J. G. Tomlin Jr., Atlantic City, N. J.	42	148
Ruth E. Shepard, Derby, N. Y.	35	138
Mary Sutherland, Canandaigua, N. Y.	28	94
Mrs. E. R. Roberts, Pittsburgh (single round)	28	84

*New world's record. †Intermediate.

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND

Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich, Conn.	144	1046
Mrs. H. S. C. Cummings, Newton Center, Mass.	143	1007
Gertrude Roach, Buffalo, N. Y.	140	980
Mrs. Josephine Taylor, Washington	144	968
Mrs. W. B. Allen, Louisville, Ky.	134	898
Mrs. Mary Mattox, Toledo, Ohio	132	800
Mrs. C. E. McClure, Buffalo, N. Y.	143	799
Mrs. Mary Ball, Deerfield, Mass.	139	785
Mrs. J. H. Howell, Washington, Ill.	139	748
Mrs. J. H. Curd, Webster Grove, Mo.	139	742
Caroline Saxe, West Hurley, N. Y.	139	729
Mrs. Bertha Schwenger, Kenmore, N. Y.	138	706
Helen Thompson, Canadaigua	130	696
Mrs. Elsie Stanley, Glenside, Penna.	128	683
Dorothea L. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.	127	665
Mrs. Roy L. Case, Racine, Wis.	130	653
Mrs. C. H. Chapman, Chicago, Ill.	132	616
Shirley Snyder, East St. Louis, Ill.	125	602
Medora Mantz, Braddock Heights, Md.	116	574
Mrs. Alma J. Ahrens, Nutley, N. J.	108	543
Harriet Case, Chicago	114	551
Frances E. Sanford, Ware, Mass.	113	551
Mrs. James Neild, Greenfield, Mass.	110	514
Ruth Brienbaugh, Chicago	104	514
Mrs. H. S. Brown, Scarsdale, N. Y.	112	513
Marian Sanford, Ware, Mass.	100	511
†Elsie Mache, Buffalo, N. Y.	113	508
Mrs. M. C. Taylor, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	104	502
Margaret Eagan, Worcester, Mass.	107	495
Alice Duggan, Greenwich, Conn.	143	444
Ruth Hurlburt, Hinsdale, N. Y.	102	394
Ruth Worth, Cleveland, Ohio	96	394
Ruth E. Shepard, Derby, N. Y.	85	361

†Intermediate.

DOUBLE JUNIOR GIRLS' COLUMBIA ROUND

*Madeline Taylor, Newton Center Mass.	143	1039
Eversley Childs, Cos Cob, Conn.	144	1004
Margherita Childs, Cos Cob, Conn.	142	943
Ruth Yeaw, Greenfield, Mass.	104	748
Fran Cornwall, Port Washington, L. I.	67	349

*Junior Champion.

DOUBLE JUNIOR GIRLS AMERICAN ROUND

Madeline Taylor, Newton Center Mass.	179	1113
Eversley Childs, Cos Cob, Conn.	178	1072
Margherita Childs, Cos Cob, Conn.	183	939
Ruth Yeaw, Greenfield, Mass.	90	360
Fran Cornwall, Port Washington, L. I.	72	348

QUADRUPLE JUNIOR BOYS AMERICAN ROUND

Gordon Schopfer, Syracuse, N. Y.	348	2078
James Barnes, Wilson, N. C.	337	1935
Robert King, Syracuse, N. Y.	342	1842
Ray Adams, Syracuse, N. Y.	318	1792
Thomas Dean, East St. Louis, Ill.	328	1742
Wycoff Schomp, Walden, N. Y.	300	1526
Ernest Field, Syracuse, N. Y.	299	1481
William Spring, Syracuse, N. Y.	273	1399
Carl Brown, Scarsdale, N. Y.	210	1228
Jack Glatthaar, East St. Louis, Ill.	241	1200
Henry Childs, Greenwich, Conn.	252	1058
J. D. Baats, Wilson, N. C.	261	937
Milnor Roberts, Pittsburgh, Penna.	103	389

INTERMEDIATES DOUBLE HEREFORD ROUND

E. S. Hodgson Jr., E. St. Louis, Ill.	205	959
Dale Hallett, Syracuse, N. Y.	205	907
William Stover, Syracuse, N. Y.	188	881
Newell Tarbox, Finley, Ohio	172	731
McCauley Tolin, Scarsdale, N. Y.	161	649
C. H. Cox Jr., Memphis, Tenn.	154	628
Leonard Holmes, Wheaton, Ill.	123	503
Henry Kimme, East St. Louis, Ill.	112	416
Roy Jordan, Syracuse, N. Y.	99	391
Albert Maasberg, Middletown, N. Y.	76	314
Lee Fleming, Wheaton, Ill.	68	236
Henry W. Grote, Wheaton, Ill.	43	168

AMERICAN GIRLS WIN FIRST MATCH

HAMBURG, Aug. 13 (AP)—An American team of girl fencers, arriving yesterday from the United States for a tour of Germany, defeated a team of Hamburg girls, 5 and 4, last night.

Marion Lloyd, senior foils champion of the United States, won all three of her matches, defeating Fraulein Ahrens 5-0, Fraulein Mahnke 5-2, and Fraulein Wuelbern 5-0. Dorothy Locke won two of her three matches for the other American points.

The girls were greeted by the Hamburg burgomaster, members of the Hamburg senate and other dignitaries on their arrival. They are to compete in several matches in Germany this month.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	70	40	.636
Chicago	61	48	.560
New York	59	47	.557
Brooklyn	58	54	.518
Boston	52	53	.495
Pittsburgh	52	55	.486
Philadelphia	43	67	.391
Cincinnati	39	70	.358

RESULTS AUG. 12
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 0.
St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5.
Pittsburgh 6, New York 4.
New York 9, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 3 (10 innings).
Chicago 12, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati at Boston (postponed).

PHILLIES PURCHASE TAITT

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Philadelphia National League baseball club yesterday announced the purchase of Douglass Taitt from the Atlanta club of the Southern League, one of the heaviest batters in the circuit. The Phillies are to send a player to the Atlanta club for the remainder of the season on option. Taitt will report here on Saturday.

ENGLISH DEFEAT CANADIANS

CONNAUGHT RANGES, Ont., Aug. 13 (Canadian Press)—A team of eight English marksmen defeated eight Canadian riflemen, 1140 to 1148, yesterday in the first Empire match ever held, at the Dominion Rifle Association meeting here.

SARAH PALFREY IN SEMIFINAL

Mrs. Pittman, Mrs. Jessup and Joan C. Ridley Also Win at Rye, N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 13—Two Eastern tennis players, and two young Englishwomen will oppose each other in pairs, in the semifinal round of the Eastern women's tennis singles today, on the courts of the Westchester Country Club. Two young Californians tried to halt the progress of the British invaders, in the quarterfinals played between sprinkles yesterday, but in each case the visitors won, after long and hard-fought struggles.

Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., won her match in the first quarter, after it had been delayed several hours by the dampness, over her sister, Miagne, in one of the few encounters between them in tournament play. Mianne was not at her best in the first set, due to the greater activity of her sister, and did not get a single game. But as she proceeded, Mianne settled down to harder play, and the second set was fought all the way through, with Sarah finally emerging victorious, 6—0, 11—9.

The other American winner was Mrs. John B. Jessup, the former Marion Zinderstein, who had an easy task to defeat another comeback, Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., the former Lillian Scharman of Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—4.

But though the Englishwomen won, both were closely threatened by their California opponents, and needed three sets to complete the match. Mrs. J. T. Pittman, the former Elsie Goldsack, held an easy task to take the first set from Dorothy Weisel of Sacramento, but the latter got her chops working in the second and led for the greater part of the balance of the match, taking the second set and leading in the third. But finally Mrs. Pittman steadied and ran out the match at 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Josephine N. Cruickshank led all the way from the start in her match with Joan C. Ridley, winning the first set and leading to within a few games of the end of the second. But Miss Ridley then shifted her game slightly, and after taking the second set and trailing at 1—2 in the third, won the next five games without the loss of a single point, for the set and match, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

The second round of the men's singles, which has been held back to complete the women's play as soon as possible, was at last ended, without any unexpected results. Wilbur F. Coen Jr., defeated William B. Reese of Atlanta, 6—3, 6—4; David N. Jones, the Columbia player, eliminated Edgar D. Yeomans of Washington, former public parks star, 6—4, 6—

DRY LAW FACTS BUILD MORALE, WILSON ASSERTS

Deputy Prohibition Agent Says Regulation Is Being Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 13—Respect for the prohibition laws must be built up in local communities by "fact-finding" groups, who will convince their fellow citizens of benefits brought by the law, according to Mr. Harold D. Wilson, deputy prohibition administrator here.

"In many sections," Mr. Wilson writes in a book just published, "the state-wide situation is so befuddled that no activities are even attempted. Many people who should know better have literally thrown their hands up in despair.

"Paint the local picture and thus build up the local morale and then work into the larger aspects of state coöperation. In other words, we must work from the bottom up in building public morale, rather than from the top down."

Mr. Wilson's book, "Dry Law Facts, Not Fiction," gives his experiences and observations as an enforcement officer in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The law can be enforced, he says, and adds that he is an optimist as to the ultimate success of prohibition.

"I am an optimist," he continues, "because no alternative to prohibition will stand the spotlight of analysis. Every plan provides prohibitions and regulations that would be irksome and difficult of enforcement. Every plan assumes liquor can be controlled if it is made cheaper, more plentiful and better in quality. Such assumptions have no basis in fact or experience.

"Prohibition of the manufacture, transportation, sale and possession of intoxicating liquor with an educational program that teaches that liquor is a narcotic, a poison to the human system, an enemy to society and to the home, and a menace to our children, is the easiest and safest solution.

"My faith and enthusiasm for the dry cause grow as my experience increases. Our problem is simply one of leadership—constructive leadership—fact-facing and fact-disseminating leadership."

Mr. Wilson outlines a plan for organization of local fact-finding groups. The Delaware Coöperative Enforcement Plan, organized by Mr. Wilson, is taken as a model. Under this plan representative citizens study local conditions and enlist the support of the public, press and enforcement officials.

Mr. Wilson recounts amusing and thrilling experiences in connection with enforcement. Incidents of the "Show Boat" raid at Pittsburgh and other similar ones are told. Throughout these raids, he states, unnecessary roughness on the part of enforcement officers has been notably absent.

Excerpts from newspapers from 1890 to 1918 are given by the author to show that speakeasies and violations of liquor laws antedate prohibition. One of these, an item of April 18, 1903, reports that Philadelphia police raided several hundred speakeasies, arrested 500 persons and confiscated a large stock of liquor.

ATLANTIC CITY SEEKS DEMOCRATIC SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 13—Democrats of Atlantic County, headed by Mr. Charles I. Lafferty, Atlantic City banker and chairman of the party's county committee, began a movement yesterday to obtain the 1932 Democratic National Convention for Atlantic City.

The move came within 24 hours after a New Jersey and Atlantic City delegation of Republicans, headed by Gov. Morgan F. Larson and Mayor Harry Bacharach, of this city, formally extended the city's invitation for the Republican National parley next June.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 Talk series.
5:30 NBC, What Happened to Jane.
5:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:15 Choclateers.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director; Eddie LeGros; Peter Higgins, tenor; Tamara, soprano.
7:30 Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party: "Izaak Walton"; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Tabloid version of "Hansel and Gretel."
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, R. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Bob Pierce.
11:30 NBC, Dance orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 Bradford Organ.
5:30 "Voice of the Organ."
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 The Old Sergeant.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 McEnelly's orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, The Frigidairians.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller," "The Secret Panel."
8:30 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, "Sisters of the Skillet."
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Ensemble; John Charles Thomas, baritone; Don Voorhee's Orchestra.
10:00 Bradford Organ.
10:30 NBC, Ciara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Uncle Art and his Marwire Orchestra; time.
6:00 'Concert Cameos," with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Melodies and stories.
6:30 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra; Maximilian Pilser, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, The Columbians; male quartet; orchestra.
8:45 CBS, The Boswell Sisters.
9:00 CBS, Brad and Al, comedy and vocal duo; Bert Lown and his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves - Cincinnati, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News, recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE FRITZ CARLTON HOTEL
Boylston and Hemenway Sts., Boston
(At entrance to Fenway)
LOOK BEFORE LEASING
Unfurnished Apartments at Very Moderate Rentals

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office, 454 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Small kitchenette suites, $40 up. 204 Hemenway St.

CAMBRIDGE
17 FOREST STREET
"Each Apartment a Home"

To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4-room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call PORter 5666.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4- 5- and 6-room apartments including sun parlors, all modern improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire 150 No. Munn Ave.

BOOKS WANTED

COMPLETE set of "My Bookhouse"; used copy preferred. MRS. E. R. GINTHER, 8 Walden St., New Haven, Conn.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

HUDSON-FULTON CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.
Specialists in Landscape Construction. Roads, Swimming Pools, Walls, Ponds, Dams, Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, etc.
Estimates cheerfully given,
WILTON, CONN. Tel. Wilton 344

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GARDEN, on Lake Oscawana, near Peekskill, N. Y.—Ideal for vacation; clean accommodations for 30 guests; beautiful country, water sports, own garden; $23 up per week; booklet. Tel. Peekskill 2735.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION.
Tel. Endicott 0629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE people to sell "exclusive" box assortment Christmas cards on liberal commission; also to take orders for personal engraved. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. 16, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1800 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 25 years reputation standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

GARAGES

When in BOSTON
park your car at Motor Car Garage, 238 Newbury Street, near Massachusetts Avenue. Special weekly rates. Every kind of service. Experienced drivers furnished.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

POSTAGE STAMPS

OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 2000 attractive sets of stamps, over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

Joe Brown REAL'TORS Ed M. White
Medford, Ore., in the heart of the Rogue River Valley
"This is a great country."

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Experienced superintendent construction, piling foundations and concrete work, desires position—clerical, purchasing, personnel, foreman, superintendent. MARTIN W. WAGNER, 157 Clifton Drive, Youngstown, Ohio.

YOUNG MAN, age 20, desires advertising agency experience; experience more essential than salary. D-27, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
University 4-3510 New York City

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HARDMAN studio upright piano, for small house or apartment; plain mahogany; moderate price. BUTTERFIELD, 146 Forest Mill Rd., West Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT

TWO-FAMILY house, 3-car garage, 50 by 100 ft. lot; first floor, 4 rooms and bath, veranda; second floor, 5 rooms and bath; steam heat, large attic; for rent or sale. Tel. Hillcrest 1276-M, 115 North 9th Ave., Mt. Vernon, New York. MR. W. S. JOHNSON.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 32A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—MEN

TWO men this locality install, service, operate Photo-Electric Engravers; $50 weekly to start; write qualifications fully. PHOTO-ELECTRIC RESEARCH LABORATORY CORP., Powers Bldg., Seventh Ave. at Forty-Eighth St., New York City.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

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Forest Grove Arms
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Home of refinement offered those desiring accommodations in suburbs. 50 minutes from Grand Central Station.
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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Out-of-door dining room; sleeping porches. Tennis, bathing, etc. Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

SUNSHINE COTTAGE, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Excellent table; loving service; restful, refined; day, week, permanent. MRS. FRED J. SEE.

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A modern home for rest and study, open all year; particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

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Mathushek—"Known for Tone"
One of the world's famous Pianos. Our Early American Spinet-Grands will interest lovers of the beautiful. Bargains in Used Grands and Uprights. We rent Small Grands, Small Uprights.
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NEW YORK CITY—Owner desires to rent private house, good location, 10 rooms and 5 baths; will lease beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, to responsible party, not for rooming house purposes. For appointment call Rhinelander 3-0371.

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Gold Stripe Adjustables
$1.95
Smart hose that adjust to every leg length. Perfect fit, comfort and longer wear.
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In the August Fur Sale imagine buying a Raccoon Coat for such a small sum. Lowest prices on furs since 1914. Pay a small deposit now and balance in convenient budget terms.
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A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

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DEPENDABLE USED CARS
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Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
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Raccoon Coats $195
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THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

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Super Service Station Taxi Service
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We solicit your banking business
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1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

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859 MAIN Beroth Broad Shop 1128 MAIN

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Is Essential Protection for the Owner of Property
Cost is nominal. Let us tell you about it.
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THE
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 COLONY STREET

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
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MIDDLETOWN

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YES, they are delicious whether you eat them here or have us pack them to take out with you. Take our sandwiches on your next picnic or trip.
Phone us and they will be ready.
NEVILLE'S CANDY SHOP
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ARE ALWAYS AS FRESH AND ATTRACTIVE AS NEW AFTER WE HAVE CLEANED THEM.
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Bring Us Your Films for Superior Work. State whether Semi-Mat or Glossy Finish Desired.
Mail Orders Filled
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Our prices are reasonable
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Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

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$1.00 Each
Just the kind of books you want your children to read. Nearly all of the standard classics are in this edition.
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BITUMINOUS COAL
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Established 1890
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NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city."
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Phone 1321
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WOMEN'S APPAREL SPECIALISTS
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

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August Sale of Blankets and Linens
brings the greatest values at the lowest prices in 20 years.
Here Is an Example!
All Wool Kenwood Blanket
Made especially for this event by the Kenwood Mills.
LINENS, BLANKETS—First Floor

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, Corner ORANGE
August Club Sale of Ranges
Special Club Terms make it easier to buy a range this month

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Where Fashion and Thrift Meet
New Haven's Leading Department Store—
Where Fashion Reigns Supreme but Without Price Penalty

WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET
MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

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Over a Century of Service

Ann Allen Gowns
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QUINNIPIAC COAL CO.
Sparkling Clean
BLUE COAL KOPPERS COKE
New Phone Number is 6-1125
Office, 344 State Street

HOME COAL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
3-5882

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INDIA TIRES
24-HOUR SERVICE
GODFREY & COOPER
32-44 TEMPLE STREET 3-5934

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
139 TEMPLE ST.

MONARCH LAUNDRY
Our New, Careful, Safe Way of Laundering Makes
"MONARCH WASHED CLOTHES WEAR LONGER"
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Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
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"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
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SALE CONTINUED

Men's Suits	$29.75 and $23.75
Shirts, color, broadcloth	1.35
Hose, silk, 3 for	1.00
Pajamas	1.55
Union Suits	.95
Bathing Suits	2.60
Neckwear	.95
Knickers	2.35
Sweaters	3.95
Flannel Trousers	5.00
Sport Coats	13.50
Panama Hats	5.00
Shoes, Johnsonian	4.95

You can be assured of value where quality is a tradition.
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
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ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
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THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY
AUTO ELECTRICAL SPECIALISTS
The Dawson-Fowler Co.
414 CROWN STREET at Howe Ph. 6-8758

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Exclusive Hair Dressing
Established 1908
956 CHAPEL STREET 6-7475

Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
THE UNIVERSAL TAILORING COMPANY
344 ORANGE STREET 3-4673

MARY LYONS SHOPPE
Dresses and Millinery
Moderate Prices
83 ORANGE STREET 3-9036

NOXON *the Hatter*
Bring in your old hat and see what we can do with it
94 CHURCH STREET, One Flight Up

NEW LONDON

MARY JANE NELSON CORSET SHOPPE
15 UNION STREET Dial 4939

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ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

Norwalk Agency, Inc.
E. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

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Dresses, Special Sale, $1.50 to $25
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Established 1894
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Choice Meats and Sea Food at Reasonable Prices
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Fine Bread, Rolls, Buns, Cakes, Pastries
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Clothiers—Two Stores
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5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

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Ladies' dresses 2.95 to 9.75
NORWALK, CONN.

STAMFORD

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
70 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

STAMFORD (Continued)

Shown in Comfort at
HEARN STAMFORD
ATLANTIC SQUARE
STAMFORD, CONN.
You'll like this cool, well ventiliated store for summer shopping. Wonderful values in every department. Free Parking.

Enterprise 5000
Is the number to call if you live in any of Stamford's neighboring communities. We will pay the toll charges. This service will be appreciated by Summer residents, who find a truly metropolitan atmosphere at Miller's!
The C. C. Miller Co.
Stamford Telephone 3-3171

THE VICK REALTY COMPANY
Real Estate and Insurance
205 ATLANTIC STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.
Phones 4-2197 and 4-2198

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Best Values Offered in Many a Year
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES
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WATCH, CLOCK and JEWELRY REPAIRING AT LOW PRICES.
Phone 4-5262 for service

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MODERN
Plumbing and Heating
Tin and Sheet Iron Work
Telephone 614 680 MAIN STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

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NOW GOING ON
Presents the BEST VALUES in all grades of BLANKETS that we have been able to offer in several years past.
COME NOW AND BUY YOUR WINTER BLANKETS
And Save Liberally on Them
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

SQUIBB'S
DENTAL CREAM
Howland-Hughes Company
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

Our new telephone number, dial system, is 4-0197
B. M. FREEMAN
427 WILLOW STREET
Fresh Native Vegetables and Fruits

EATON'S HIGHLAND VELLUM
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

DEAN
The Florist
68 CENTER ST. Phone 558
"We serve to serve again"—
Wordens
Safe Milk and Delicious Ice Cream
153 CHERRY ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

THE QUALITY DELICATESSEN STORE
Why Not Have a Picnic?
We have everything needful for the picnic basket or will be glad to prepare a picnic lunch for as many as desired. Just call us—Tel. 3-7875.
HENRY H. ZEISSETT, 56 East Main Street

CAPE COD SHIRTS
of Fine Broadcloth, $1.75
The MILLER & PECK CO.
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

New Versions in Felts and Velvets
EMPRESS EUGENIE HATS $5.00
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK STREET WATERBURY, CONN.

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Phone Calvert 5421 *We Deliver*
E. A. SCHAFER
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Phone Univ 4180 Jobbing a Specialty
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2020 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
Keys Made—Locks Repaired
Glazing—Bell Hanging

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MARYLAND

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Cantilever Shoe
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NEW YORK

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The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 Broadway
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

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Sav-U-Time Water Heater Control
Sheer Temperature Control
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251-61 HUDSON AVE.
Tydol—Colonial Gas
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage, Service, Exp. Mechanics

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
DIAL 3-1268

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The Logical Place to Buy Furs
5 COURT STREET
Style, Quality and Economy merge in this, the greatest selection of Blue Ribbon Coats. *Fine furs have never been more beautiful, never less expensive, than now.*

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493 STATE STREET
High-Class Upholstering, Refinishing and Repairing. Pillows and Cushions of all kinds. Mattresses and Box Springs Repaired.
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Bates-Troy Laundry
PHONE 4-1371
Special Attention to
Family Launderings
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

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Lowest Prices for Quality Shoes
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
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Engraving, Printing, Binding, Ruling Advertising Service
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136 COURT STREET
Business Men's Lunch 35c
Dial 2-9634

The DAVERN SHOP
MRS. A. L. WHITE
Millinery and Novelties
62 CHENANGO ST. Dial 2-0386
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

MOLLY-O FRENCH SHOP
196 WASHINGTON STREET
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

MARTIN J. ECKERT
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620 Security Mutual Bldg.
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GREGG TIRE CO.
3 STATIONS
Tire and Battery Service

WALTERS SANDWICH SHOPPE
LUNCHES, SOFT DRINKS, CANDY
COLONIAL GAS, BEACON PENN OIL
Midway between Kirkwood and Langdon on Lackawanna Trail No. 11

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Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleansing and Pressing
40 Palmer Ave. Phone 4070-4071
THE WINCHESTER STORE
HARRY P. HOBLIN
Housewares—Paint—Hardware
RADIOS
KRAFT AVENUE, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
"Quality at Sound Value" Tel. 2107

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The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
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HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Sea Food
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If it's electrical we have it
THE CHAS. H. RYAN CO.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
74 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel 3810
The House of the Shop on Wheels

NEW YORK

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Quality Coal
Tuckahoe N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

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Storage Garage — Supplies Filling Station
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Phone 3351-3353

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PHARMACIST
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
For Service and Quality
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
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CLARKE'S LONESOME HOLLOW ANTHRACITE
The Coal That Made Pennsylvania Famous
than the COST of a bin full will earn if left in your savings account.
Coal Prices Are Down
Phone Today
and we will tell you what you can save by ordering your next Winter's fuel this month.
Ask about our budget plan
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET BUFFALO, N. Y.
Phone: Delaware 3300

WE ARE THE HOME OF *Matrix Shoes*
YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
First Anniversary SALE
Regular $10—$12.50
Now $6.85
All Summer Shoes—Many appropriate for Fall.
MATRIX BOOT SHOP
249 DELAWARE AVENUE

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

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Lumber, Mill Work, Roofing, Garage Material
UPSON BOARD *PLASTER BOARD*
398 DEWEY AVE. Crescent 3761
Telephones: Tupper 0705, Tupper 0706

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Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
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ALL KINDS
FRANCIS J. SLEGHT
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Phones Cleve. 3324, Bid. 3356-M

All Repair Work Guaranteed. Reasonable Rates.
Carbon Burned Out 50 cents per cylinder
HENRY STREET GARAGE
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42 HENRY STREET
(Across from Terrace Depot) Cleveland 4735
DAY AND NIGHT STORAGE
Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop.

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1064-1070 MAIN STREET
We handle high grade late model Used Cars exclusively

GLORIA
DRESSES *and* HOSIERY
Exclusive But Not Expensive
95 W. CHIPPEWA at Delaware RENNA SAPERSTON

CORNING

COLONIAL TEA ROOM
Special Luncheon and Dinner
VERY GOOD FOOD
55 E. Market Street

The Wing & Bostwick Co.
Steuben County's Largest Department Store
We outfit the whole family.

CORTLAND

WATCHES
Men's Strap Watches, $5 up
Ladies,' $12.50 up
Dependable—Good Values
WATCH REPAIRING
R. L. ANDREWS

PENNEY'S BLANKET EVENT
BUY TODAY ON THE LAY AWAY-PLAN

ELMIRA

Summer Fashions for the *Smart Vacationist*
The GORTON COY.
"Where Water Street Meets Main"

NEW YORK

ELMIRA (Continued)

Pay Cash—It Pays
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

Gosper-Kelly Inc.
Shoes and Hosiery
One Sixty Main

FORT EDWARD

FRED A. DAVIS
GENERAL INSURANCE
Real Estate—Investment Bonds
Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y.

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Visit Our TOILET GOODS DEPARTMENT
DOROTHY GRAY *and* KATHLEEN MARY QUINLAN
Beauty Aids
F. W. WILEY
154 Glen St., Glens Falls, N. Y.
Phone 606

Terhune Furniture Shop
Incorporated
HOME FURNISHERS
INTERIOR DECORATORS
186 Glen St., Glens Falls, New York

ITHACA

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Lang's Palace Garage
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EXTRA SPECIAL
Dyring July and August
100 Letterheads
100 Envelopes
$1.75
Printed with name and address.
The QUALITY PRESS
Phone 2246 418 EDDY ST.

INLET VALLEY FARM
Choice Guernsey Milk
Clarified and Pasteurized
Better tasting because it's clarified
The Only Clarified Milk in Ithaca

LENRAY BAKERY *and* DELICATESSEN
218 W. STATE ST. Phone 9395
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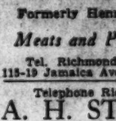
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

White-Footed Deer Mouse

ONE enthusiast has regretted that the name "mouse" should have been given this white-footed little dweller of the forests—wood sprite or pixy might have been more suitable, as the white of its underparts and twinkling feet make its fawny-gray back appear like an animated shadow.

Nests of the white-footed deer mouse are frequently made in hollow trees or stumps, under hedge rows, in stone walls, and occasionally in hunters' camps, but they avoid occupied dwellings as they are entirely self-supporting and do not need to take what they have not earned. They are natives of North America and differ widely in disposition and temperament from house mice.

Because of their grace and attractive beauty deer mice have been compared with flying squirrels, for both are gentle and friendly, although shy. Sometimes they are found dwelling together. Their large black eyes and conspicuous ears make them easily distinguishable if met with as they pursue their occupation of gathering nuts and seeds after nightfall. They do not hibernate in winter but use the stores they have provided during the autumn.

Along with all the other attractive qualities of the whitefoot, we are told that it can sing—actually tinkle a continuous musical melody, quite varied in tone. Persons who have made pets of these interesting creatures tell of the curious habit they have of signaling to one another by tapping the tips of their toes against a smooth surface.

A Word a Day

Marinate

Pronounced *mar'i-nate*, with first *a* as in mat, *i* as in it, second *a* as in late.

Here is a kitchen word which has the wide sea as a background; in fact, there is a close connection between it and "marine."

The Latin *mare*, "sea," the root of "marine," is also the source of the French *mariner*, "to preserve food for use at sea"—and it is this word which grew into the noun *marinade*, a brine or pickle for enriching and preserving meat and fish. When we incorporated this word into English, a suitable verb form seemed a necessity, and "marinate" came into being. We apply it to the culinary art of pickling foods and preserving them in oil or vinegar.

Example: "They marinated the meat before setting out on the journey."

Notes and Queries

Perfected (A. S. P.)—Yes, the accent remains preferably on the first syllable, *pur'-fekt-ed.*

Chiffon—Accent the first syllable, *shif'-on;* short *i* and *o.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Move those round-the-world flights a trifle nearer the north pole and we'll have peewee globe-girdlings.

Detroit News: Things are so high toned and sanitary these days we won't be surprised to pull a bass from a north country pond this summer and find it wrapped in cellophane.

Nashville Banner: The average American is one who idly wonders what actual effect is produced on business by raising and lowering the rediscount rate.

Longview Daily News: Pink grapefruit is being grown in California to attract more buyers. It seems the ordinary kind had a way of getting in the public eye.

Fort Worth Star-Telegram: The food expert who says eating makes some people thin belongs to the same club as the manufacturer who boosts business by laying off employees.

A Quotation for Today

PLEASURE comes through toil and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work, his life is a happy one.
—RUSKIN.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Wow! The ocean seemed to be all upset about something today!
Big waves were rolling in at a great rate and making an awful uproar —
And as fast as I'd bark and chase one back —
Another one would come tumbling after me —
But I'd turn right around and bark and chase it back again —

Do You Know That—

Of 9222 airplane mechanics holding active licenses in the United States, only five are women?

Approximately one-half of the radiocasting stations in the world are in the United States?

Georgetown, capital and chief port of British Guiana, is built so low that at high tide many of the streets are submerged?

About 15 miles an hour is the highest speed an elephant can travel?

A cubit was measured from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger?

A filament for a new type of electric lamp is one-fifth the thickness of a hair?

America exported 2,200,000,000 eggs in 1930?

There are approximately 50,000 post offices in the United States?

Boy Scouts of El Paso, Texas, have started a survey to locate all odd jobs, thereby doing a good turn to relieve unemployment?

Lady Astor was the first woman to sit in either branch of the British Parliament?

TO PROTECT WORKERS WHO MUST CROSS ITS LINE, THE GEORGIA R.R. AT UNION PT. GA. HAS CONSTRUCTED A PEDESTRIAN UNDERPASS BY DRIVING A 30-INCH IRON PIPE BENEATH ITS 3-TRACK EMBANKMENT

In Lighter Vein

Punch

Son of the Sea: "Well, I s'pose it's all right; but wot I sez is—wot's the good of 'aving a ocean if yer flies over it?"

England to Americans

Londoner: "Well, what sights are you going to see today—the Tower, Hampton Court, or what?"

Newly Arrived American: "No, we thought we'd just have a little run round the island by the coast road, and be back in time for tea."—*Humorist.*

Young Webster

Teacher: "What do you understand by the word 'deficit,' Johnny?"

Johnny: "It's what you've got when you haven't as much as you had when you had nothin'."

Hardest in the World

"Louise has a very difficult rôle in the play."

"Difficult? Why, she hasn't a word to say."

"Well, what could be more difficult for her?"

The Late-Comer

The late-comer to a London concert hall, who imagined he was visiting a variety entertainment, arrived in time to hear a performance not at all to his taste.

He nudged the man next to him.

"I say," he asked, "what's this stuff we're getting?"

"Hush," came the shocked reply; "this is Beethoven's Ninth Symphony."

"Well," muttered the non-musical man, "if the other eight were like this, thank goodness I was late!"—*Tit-Bits.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Green Pastures

Rhyl, N. Wales

THE season had been a less successful one than usual and the donkeys had hardly earned their food. The winter was swiftly approaching when the seaside town would be deserted and the donkeys would have no work at all. If now their owner could not keep them what hope had he of doing so then?

A kindly gentleman from the Midlands, who owned a fair estate in the richer soil of the south, on hearing of the difficulty, gave to the owner a small sum of money, and took the donkeys south with him. All the winter the gentleman's four-legged guests enjoyed the richness of his pleasant green pastures and the warmth of his hospitable stables.

The next spring, well-fed, well-groomed animals traveled northward to their Welsh home, and were received back into their former owner's care at the price he had sold them.

For the Scrapbook

Earthly Statistics

THE superficial area of the earth is 196,950,000 square miles—139,440,000 square miles of water and 57,510,000 square miles of land.

The approximate area, in square miles, by continents, is: Africa, 11,500,000; America (North), 8,000,000; America (South), 6,800,000; Asia, 17,000,000; Europe, 3,750,000; Oceania (including Australia, New Zealand, islands and archipelagoes of the Pacific and Indian Oceans), 4,000,000; polar regions, 6,295,000.

The three great oceans are the Atlantic, 41,321,000 square miles; Pacific, 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, 29,340,000 square miles.

There are approximately 1,000,000 square miles of lake and river surface on the land, and 1,910,000 square miles of islands in the seas.

The equatorial circumference of the earth is 24,902 miles; the meridinal circumference, 24,860 miles.

The weight of the earth has been estimated at six sextillion, 592 quintillion tons, not including atmosphere, the weight of which has been estimated at more than five quadrillion short tons.

The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7926.6 miles and through the pole 7899.9 miles.

The average elevation of land above sea level is about 2800 feet.

The average depth of the ocean below sea level is 12,500 feet.

The deepest place in the ocean yet found is in the Mindanao Deep, between the Philippines and Japan, where soundings of 35,410 feet have been reported.

The highest mountain is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,141 feet.

This gives a range of approximately 12 miles between the bottom of the ocean and the top of the land.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 52
Winner:
E. R. GOFRILE, Boston

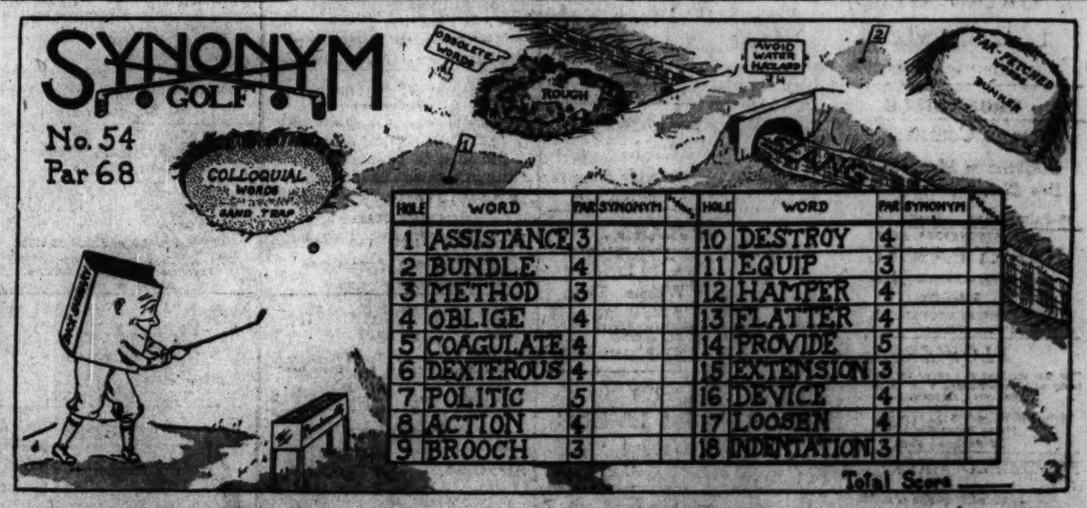
Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Increase	4	Wax	3
2.	Means	3	Is	2
3.	Buoyant	3	Gay	2
4.	Picture	4	See-C	1
5.	Squint	3	See-C	1
6.	Destiny	4	Lot	3
7.	Stake	5	Lay	3
8.	Guise	4	Eye-I	1
9.	Cloudy	3	Dim	3
10.	Primal	5	Old	3
11.	Bywood	3	Saw	3
12.	Flaccid	4	Lax	3
13.	Prowl	4	Go	2
14.	Aspect	3	Eye-I	1
15.	Epistle	4	Note	4
16.	Merely	4	But	3
17.	Locate	3	See-C	1
18.	Achievement	4	Do	2
		67		42

NOTES: (3) the verb "to be," from which "is" springs, is defined as "to mean, etc."; (4) see (in Webster's New International) See v.t. 2; (7) "lay" is a form of "allay"; (8) and (14) see (ibid.) Eye n. 2b; (17) compare (ibid.) Locate v.t. 3 and See v.t. 1; (18) see (ibid.) Do n. 2.

Another score of 42 from the well-known team in Westfield, N. J., gave "cue" on hole 11 and "eye" on 13, both of which

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 54
Par 68



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	ASSISTANCE	3			10	DESTROY	4		
2	BUNDLE	4			11	EQUIP	3		
3	METHOD	3			12	HAMPER	4		
4	OBLIGE	4			13	FLATTER	4		
5	COAGULATE	4			14	PROVIDE	5		
6	DEXTEROUS	4			15	EXTENSION	3		
7	POLITIC	5			16	DEVICE	4		
8	ACTION	4			17	LOOSEN	4		
9	BROOCH	3			18	INDENTATION	3		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, ABLE is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but APT is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. Lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to R. And, remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Cotton—King or Beggar?

PLACES as far apart as Egypt and Texas are threatened by the fall of cotton prices to the lowest point in a quarter of a century. In Egypt the Government is attempting to meet a desperate situation by ordering a suspension of sales and the fixing of a minimum price. In Texas, as in thirteen other American states, many a farmer is considering the Federal Farm Board's exhortation to plow under every third row of his crop.

In every other part of the world where cotton is a major industry the decline in price, following the issuance of the United States Government's estimate predicting an American crop of 15,584,000 bales, knocked millions of dollars off of values and caused general consternation in the business community. While there is some question whether the crop will actually reach the size of the estimate, about the only hope held out to growers is disaster to other growers through widespread frosts or other forms of destruction.

That a world which calls itself modern should manifest such medieval helplessness in the face of this recurring problem of surpluses has called forth many suggested remedies. In the United States these have ranged all the way from having the Government buy all the cotton, to a law restricting acreage 50 per cent.

The fact that this last proposal was only narrowly defeated in the Texas Senate after passing the lower house of the Legislature, shows what extreme measures are being considered to aid the cotton planter in his extremity. Compulsory curtailment of acreage by one state, even by Texas—which produces about one-third of the American crop—would not solve the problem.

Its proponents insist that the failure to reduce acreage more than 10 per cent in the United States this year in the face of a 9,000,000-bale carryover demonstrates the futility of relying on voluntary action to curtail cotton production. Certainly it is clear also that more than a mere whittling down of acreage is essential to any real improvement. The possibility of a carryover next year equal to the annual demand confronts the American grower.

Beyond that lies the distinct probability that before many years the United States must plan to raise only as much cotton as it can consume—about half what it now produces. Other sources are supplying the world in increasing degree. In the last twenty years world consumption has increased more than 15 per cent, but American exports have barely held their own. During the year ending July 31, foreign markets bought from the United States some 1,500,000 bales less at 9 and 10 cents a pound than they bought two years before at 19 cents.

In view of increasing world production, other producing regions face much the same problem which confronts America. There may be some increases in consumption, but they do not seem likely to be great. The apparent fact is that unless a check is put on production, continuing low prices will be the reward of the farmer who goes on raising cotton only.

There are difficulties in the way of changing to other crops, but it is possible in a great many cotton-raising sections. Texas, for instance, is well suited to the growing of many other products. And from Texas comes a voice crying in the wilderness of low prices. We quote from the Texas Weekly:

> It is an interesting fact that Texas farmers raise each year only about half the number of hogs which the people of the State consume. But they raise millions of bales of cotton to be sold at bankrupt prices to buy hogs from outside the State. A readjustment must come in this particular if Texas and other southern states are to survive the changing tides of the economics of the world.

The cotton-poor regions of the earth may easily learn the value of this advice from the experience of the dairy-rich regions like Denmark and Minnesota. In the midst of present economic difficulties, such sections are comparatively well off. Cotton is a raw material. As such it is subject to severe fluctuations in price. Hogs, chickens, butter, fruits and vegetables are more nearly finished products. They do not suffer such extremes in price. And they can feed the farmer's family.

In times like the present that may mean the difference between farming and begging.

The Bar as Public Defender

IS A LAWYER privileged to draw a public salary and do little or nothing to earn it? Or must he give value received? For several years this question has been before Chicago in a big pay-roll padding case. From time to time the answer has been coming clearer, and now it appears well-nigh certified that a lawyer cannot be considered in good standing in his profession if he gets himself put on the public pay roll as a political favor, and exerts himself little more than to cash his checks.

Among the thousands of apparently useless employees hired under a former régime by the Sanitary District of Chicago, which administers the much-debated Chicago diversion of lake water, was a big squad of lawyers. Their number appeared so excessive for the legal duties possible that the Chicago Bar Association investigated for the good of its own profession. Every week for a year one of its committees sat hearing the district's lawyers explain, when they could, what they did to draw their pay. Some made restitution. Others proved their earnings. Others were defiant. It was a long and difficult examination, but the bar association's committee stuck to it, and when it got through, the bar association reported the names of the lawyers it deemed delinquent of civic duty to the State Supreme Court and asked for action.

The court named a commissioner to hear the evidence, and for many more weeks the bar association and the defendant lawyers presented their views of what kind of service a lawyer should render his client, the public, when paid a handsome salary. The conclusion of the commissioner was that the public was entitled to some work for the money it gave, and that lawyers who took its pay without adequate return deserved discipline. The commissioner recommended disbarment for two years for nine of the lawyers, suspension from practice for two years for eleven lawyers, and suspension for one year for twenty-seven. The Supreme Court has now to act.

Such public service as this of the organized lawyers is far more representative of the real animus of Chicago than the gyrations of its questionable politicians. The bar can be a protector of the calling of the honest lawyer, it has been made manifest in this episode, and it can at times give the public a protection perhaps otherwise unobtainable.

Must Literacy Be Penalized?

EQUALITY of opportunity is an accepted American ideal. Widespread recognition of this tenet has drawn many a citizen of another country to seek advantages he believed "the States" offered. Teachers have been wont to tell their boy pupils that the highest office in the land was a legitimate goal for each to set before him. And as a fundamental prerequisite to such equality, education for all has been a shining watchword from the days of the "founding fathers." This is the *raison d'être* of America's public school system.

Today the zeal of statesmen and economists is enlisted to find a means of stabilizing employment, to the end that national standards and ideals may be maintained. In furtherance of this program, the acting head of President Hoover's emergency committee advises youth: "Stay in school, not only to enhance your own opportunity for usefulness, but to avoid increasing the present excess of workers over available jobs."

But the tax gatherer says in effect to the father of the youth: "Put him to work. Up to eighteen years of age he counts for a deduction from your income tax, but after that he should be adding to the family income. Of course, you may keep him in school if you see fit, but while you are struggling to meet that added expense you must also pay a bigger tax than you have heretofore."

The effect of this serious anomaly is doubled in a great many instances by state and federal governments fixing the same age limit on income tax deductions. In fact, at least two states would put youth to work at fifteen. These latter, it may be noted, are among localities showing a high percentage of illiterates.

Remedying this short-sighted policy of putting hindrances in the way of education demands the earnest consideration of economist and lawmaker alike. Granted that the state today is doing more for its citizens than ever before; that revenue must be had to meet these beneficent programs. Yet, progress must be built on firm foundations or the whole structure falls. The fundamental of equality of opportunity is bound to be undermined by levying a tax on literacy. Clearly, government needs to square its taxation program with its fundamental educational policy.

The Far Horizons of Youth

A KEEN awareness of pressing world problems was evidenced by the 1000 delegates who attended the World Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations at Cleveland, Ohio. The stern challenges to youth emerging out of the present world situation were met with the same zeal that has characterized this international fellowship from its beginning, seventy-five years ago.

The representatives from the fifty participating nations addressed themselves to the social and industrial issues of the present hour with a recognition that problems heretofore regarded as peculiarly national have now become of international concern. These young people refused to be driven into despair because of the racial differences over which their fathers had quarreled. On the contrary, they saw in these very differences "an opportunity for enrichment of culture through fellowship across racial and cultural lines."

Convinced that the permanent solution of economic and industrial disorder is to be found in a fundamental reorganization of the relations between Labor and Capital, the Cleveland conference declared that such a change could be effected "by accepting as the basis of industrial relations the idea of coöperation in service for the common good in place of unrestricted competition for private advantage." Far horizons, these, some will say. Yet the visions of today not infrequently become the actualities of tomorrow.

The fact that the international Y. M. C. A. stood the ravages and dissensions of war without a break in its membership gives weight to the pronouncement of the conference on the war guilt question. The delegates, with only two dissenting votes, dissociated themselves "from the injustice of attributing to one nation or group of nations alone sole responsibility for the war." The French delegation, with but one abstention, supported the conference in this important action.

Thus, these young people, European, Asiatic, African and American, solemnly pledged themselves "to work devotedly for the removal of all causes of hatred and antagonism between nations, and to create among the youth of the world a spirit of justice, peace and love."

As is their right, these representatives of youth insisted that their respective governments do everything within their power to accomplish a drastic reduction of armaments at the forthcoming Geneva conference. To them, human brotherhood is not to be achieved through a revolutionary process of force and violence, but rather through the gradual extension throughout the world of such virtues as forbearance, forgiveness and friendliness.

The young leaders who at the Y. M. C. A. conference lifted their vision upon these far horizons have placed the present adult generation under the moral obligation of lifting its own eyes from the things that appear to the things that are yet to appear.

London Pays Homage to Keats

THE opening of a Keats Museum at Hampstead, London, by the Marquess of Crewe, is a fitting tribute from the capital city of the British Empire to one of the greatest of her poets. The museum is not the former dwelling place of Keats, but adjoins it, thus being very near to the old plum tree beneath whose shade Keats is said to have written the "Ode to a Nightingale" 113 years ago.

Keats wrote five odes—"Psyche," "Autumn," "Melancholy," the "Grecian Urn," and the "Nightingale"—which rank among the supreme achievements of English poetry. To decide the order of precedence among them is an exercise which has attracted the efforts of many excellent judges, but it still remains an undecided problem. Dr. Robert Bridges placed the ode to "Autumn" first and that to a "Grecian Urn" last, and it is easy to understand his reasons for doing so. The autumn poem is technically perfect—it has no flaw of any kind; while the other, in the opening words of its final verse—"O Attic shape, fair attitude"—contains one of the most surprising cacophonies to be found in the works of any poet of the front rank.

Nevertheless, the latter piece has in it so many striking felicities that one can readily perceive why Swinburne ranked it with Bridges's first choice as "the accomplishment of the very utmost beauty possible to human words."

It will be noted that Bridges and Swinburne are agreed upon the supreme merits of the ode to "Autumn." Not all judges, however, rate it so high. To some tastes its very flawlessness gives it a suggestion of insipidity, as though there might be applied to it the Tennysonian line, "Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null." Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, who regards the presence of positive qualities as more important than the absence of defects, relegates "Autumn" to the fourth position, and looking for "the sudden shiver, the awed surprise of the magic of poetry," gives the first place to the "Ode to a Nightingale," of which Swinburne also said that it "is one of the final masterpieces of human work in all time."

Perhaps Sir Arthur has hit the popular judgment most nearly, for the nightingale poem is certainly the best known of the five, any one of which merits a museum to itself.

A Miniature Franco-German Peace

GREAT moments come to all—even to lecturers. And a great moment came to Prof. Herbert von Beckerath, the German representative at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, when he was called upon to reply to French charges of deliberate intent on the part of his Government to evade its obligations and to exaggerate its plight so as to win the sympathy of nations disposed to be friendly. The stage was all set for fireworks. Here were the materials for a lively Franco-German "war" in little. Professor von Beckerath could have hurled back counter-charges. He could have cited instances of French obstruction to measures seeking to alleviate the distress of the world. But he followed different tactics. He replied in a conciliatory tone, attributing the French lack of confidence in Germany to misunderstanding.

The effect was immediate. Conciliation was reflected in conciliation. Mr. Charles A. Le Nevue, president of the Union Coloniale, speaking for France in a tone in striking contrast with his speech of three days previous, declared that France as a whole looked upon Germany as its traditional and natural friend, asserting at the same time that the bulk of the French population wished for coöperation with their neighbor. Thus ended the final act in a tense drama which had gripped the little college town in the Berkshires over the week-end.

Is there not in this miniature Franco-German controversy a hint for the actors in the greater controversy now upsetting Europe? France and Germany have everything to lose and nothing to gain by delay in reaching a settlement of the various issues which have divided them. And the delay has been aggravated by the clouding of issues by misunderstanding. The Williamstown episode shows what may be accomplished when a problem is approached in an amicable manner, and when the desire for an understanding of all sides of a case is sincere. Good will always engenders good will. It needs only to be set in motion.

Editorial Notes

In Charlotte, N. C., a hotel elevator posts a sign suggesting that men keep on their "straws," since "removing hats reduces elevator capacity and makes confusion." It looks as though the only sure way a man may be efficient and polite is to have a folding skypiece which may be parked in his side pocket every time he enters a lift.

Maybe the several mergers being planned by New York brokers will hitch some leading bears and bulls into teams which will pull for prosperity.

It has been said that a green workman is better than a blue one—and either is better than a "red."

With all this talk going on about a free press, Junior wants to know why he has to pay for a paper.

Lerroux—Spanish Republican

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

MADRID

AMID the welter of names, known and unknown, one name stood out. In Spanish political circles, as I learned to pick my way about them, I encountered Alejandro Lerroux at every turn. His head, carried with Spanish pride, was bleached by the suns and washed by the rains of more than twoscore years of Republicanism in a Monarchist country. The old warrior had fought superbly but serenely; and if, in his hour of triumph, the warfare and the weather had left their traces on his countenance, they had not obliterated the calm confidence.

Nobody can have led a more agitated political life than Lerroux; he has experienced the bitterness of prison, and the deeper pains of exile; he has been overwhelmed with accusation and calumnies; he has had great moments of political victory, of popular acclaim; and now, after it all, he is hailed as a liberator not only by those who were oppressed, but also by those who acquiesced in oppression.

As he sits on the bench of ministers in the Cortes at Madrid, he may well look back on the long period of storm and stress that has brought him to this position of power, but he may also look forward with satisfaction to a new period in which he has a still more important part to play. One feels somehow that some of the old tried Republicans are content to have seen their dream realized; that Niceto Alcala Zamora, for example, is overjoyed at the fulfillment of his hopes, and, in the capacity of President, above the strife, would like peacefully to chant his Nunc Dimittis. Not so Alejandro Lerroux.

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If he has done so much it is that he may now be permitted to do more. He too is delighted that the Republicans are given their opportunity, but he is more deeply conscious than any of the Spanish Republicans I have met, of the duty of constructing aright.

The founding of the Republic was not without peril. There were enemies—and worse, indiscreet friends—on the Right and on the Left, who were laying clumsy hands on the newborn Republic. There were Spaniards in a desperate hurry, chiefly intent on tearing up everything by the roots. There were Spaniards excessively timorous, chiefly intent on preserving everything that belonged to the Ancien Régime, and who considered that if once the floodgates were opened nothing could be saved. They wanted a Monarchy without a Monarch—a Republic in name only, where nothing should be disturbed. The wilder Radicals wanted Republicans without a Republic—a State in which no landmarks should be left, and in which every man should be his own master.

The moment was dangerous, for it is not sufficient to proclaim a Republic—the difficulty is to establish it. That was the first duty—to establish it. To establish it more or less ideally, but at least to establish it solidly. Afterward, it might be altered or repaired; but from the beginning its precise place should be determined.

This was what Lerroux saw more clearly than his colleagues. On the Right were men who were almost afraid of their own action; on the Left were men who were already thinking of the party game, and who were ready to commit themselves to the current, however violently it might flow. It was repeated on all hands that Lenine had prophesied that Spain would follow Russia—and, foolish as the thought of Communism appeared to be in this land of individualists, it was recognized that the natural tendency of revolutions is to go farther than their authors intended.

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Lerroux, the old campaigner, boldly began what might be regarded as an anti-revolutionary campaign. He had spent more than four decades in preaching the Republic, and he was not, if he could help it, going to allow the Republic to collapse into anarchy.

Instinctively, everybody recognized him to be the Republican leader. He might or he might not, in the uncertainties of politics, be made Prime Minister; he might even be excluded from office, as he almost was when the younger generation decided to give him the least important of Spanish ministerial posts—that of Foreign Minister—which he immediately made the most important of Spanish ministerial posts. No matter: Lerroux was, and could not but be, the leader, because he expressed so perfectly the wishes of the bulk of the Spanish people.

There is no desire to detract from the merits of the various kinds of Republicans. It may be that the Right Republicans, who provoked little alarm, alone made the Republic possible; but their ultra-Conservatism was quickly discredited. It may be that the Socialists gave real vigor to the movement; but however prudent they might become when the citadel was carried, they were bound by their doctrines to think in terms of party politics. To everybody his rôle—and the rôle of Lerroux was to stand foursquare in the center. "Before the reaction I am a revolutionary," he cried, "and faced by anarchy I am a conservative."

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Thus the fighter turns statesman. In his long career he has always shown himself to be at once an idealist and a tactician. He has unquestionably been impelled by an ardent faith, but he has not disdained to learn the tricks of the trade. He was born in 1864 in Cordoba, from whence came strong-tempered and impulsive men; but his father, a military man, moving to other parts of Spain, must have picked up for his son large streaks of shrewdness and common sense.

When a young man, Lerroux, with his clear thinking and his generous impulses, declared himself Republican. He was duly rebuked, but, asserting his independence, he went alone to Madrid with a cargo of illusions and of resolutions. Becoming a collaborator of the Left, he surprised his comrades by the courageous expression of his opinions. As a journalist he developed a remarkable talent, and the prestige of El Pais was increased by his contributions. Soon he was a recognized orator who could sway great assemblies, and he became a notable figure. In 1914, on the outbreak of the World War, his sympathies with France again aroused the greatest opposition. Needless to say, under the Dictatorship he was pitilessly persecuted.

It must not be supposed that, if Lerroux now counsels caution, he is not aware that the revolution cannot be merely dynastic but must be social. Today Spain is faced with many social problems. Thus Spain must have agrarian reform, probably on the lines of the agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia; the large estates must be broken up and distributed, with proper coöperative provisions, among the peasants. Unemployment among the agricultural classes, as well as among the industrial classes, is a serious matter.

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Lerroux rightly points out that the Monarchy, and especially the Dictatorship, discouraged Spanish intellectuals from taking part in political life. The effect may be felt today. In the new Cortes there are politicians who are not intellectuals, and intellectuals who are not politicians. Nevertheless, despite the repression, Spanish poets, novelists, essayists, professors, artists, ranged themselves on the side of the Republic. And nothing could prevent the growth of working class organizations which were also Republican.

"Abroad," said Lerroux, "there seems to be some surprise that the revolution should be bloodless. The reason is simple. If a large part of the population remained passive, the revolutionary movement had no enemies among the masses. There was no real resistance. The Guarda Civil, itself, organized for the defense of the King, joined us."

Against the legitimate demands of the workers the Spanish Government will not employ force. As Lerroux says, it is rather the molelike work of the Monarchists, of the Spanish aristocrats, who, from a place of safety, direct sapping operations against the Republic, that is to be feared. But the Republicans will be vigilant, and the principal task of Lerroux will be to keep them united.

His is a striking appearance. He holds his grizzled head erect, and calmly gazes through his glasses; his long drooping mustache falls over a firm-set mouth. Somehow he betokens sober energy and quiet resolution. He knows what he wants; he has known it for over forty years; and having attained it he will not, if he can help it, allow it to be wrested from him by molelike Monarchists or flamboyant Communists. It is the Spanish Republic.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

British Health Insurance—Two Views

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has just been called to an article which appeared in the issue of The Christian Science Monitor of May 26 last, entitled "Red Tape Binds British Health Insurance Plan," and there is one point in the article which is so misleading that I think I ought to try to correct it even after the lapse of so much time.

Dr. Hoffman says, "A panel physician on the average at the present time has about 1000 names on his list. In actual practice, these patients can receive at best but a few moments of careful consideration, and it is a foregone conclusion that there must be an immense amount of superficial diagnosis and dispensing of medicine, if not harmful, at least of no benefit to the patient."

Now from this paragraph, the average reader would assume that the 1000 people on the list of the doctor are all patients at the same time and that the doctor is trying hard to treat about 1000 persons. As a matter of fact, the number of times an insured person becomes a patient under the care of the doctor in the course of a year is on the average between four and five, which means at most 5000 attendances in a year for 1000 persons. Divide that by 300 (to allow for Sundays and general holidays, when as little work as possible would be done) and you will find that the doctor will only have to see sixteen insured persons in a day, of whom probably ten would be seen in his surgery and six in their homes.

As you will see, this casts an entirely different light on the problem, and I think it is very unfair to our insurance system to suggest that because the average doctor sees sixteen insured persons in the course of a day he is unable to give them proper attention. Such a statement is, of course, a very serious charge against the medical profession in this country, and I can assure you that the British Medical Association, which represents the insurance doctors, would never have agreed to any system which made it "a foregone conclusion" that patients could only be given superficial diagnosis. It is true there is in insurance practice, as in private practice, a certain amount of superficial diagnosis, for which the organized medical profession takes no responsibility. But it is equally true to say that there is nothing in the insurance system which makes superficial diagnosis a "foregone conclusion."

ALFRED COX,
Medical Secretary, British Medical Association.
London.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read Mr. Cox's letter, and can readily see the justice of his observations, even though I do not entirely agree with his conclusion. It never occurred to me that anyone could assume that the 1000 names of patients on a list meant 1000 continuously treated. But even sixteen patients a day is quite a record. It seems to be a matter of opinion, but in my judgment, such treatment, as I have said, in countless cases is superficial, and consists of a bottle of medicine and a little offhand advice and that is about all.

That the situation in England is serious is brought out in numerous articles in current medical publications, particularly the British Medical Journal, the Lancet and the National Insurance Gazette. Officials continue to call attention to the increase in claims seriously threatening the distribution of surplus benefits to the insured. In the supplement of the British Medical Journal of June 20, 1931, Sir Walter Kinnear, controller of the insurance department of the Ministry of Health, is stated to have given an address at the National Association of Trade Union Approved Societies, repeating his warning of previous occasions "with regard to the serious position of approved societies in view of the increase of sickness benefit claims."

While he denied that "there was malingering on a widespread scale or that insurance practitioners had deliberately lowered the criterion they took of incapacity under the act, the fact remained that there was a not unsubstantial proportion of insured persons who were claiming and receiving benefits to which they had no right. It was the duty of the societies to stop abuses of that kind." In other words, the medical service under the Insurance Act is used as a means of increasing the personal incomes of unqualified persons who deliberately abstain from work to derive benefits to which they are not properly entitled. It also infers that treatment in such conditions, particularly for trifling ailments, cannot amount to much as regards medical benefits to the insured. Certainly the health of Great Britain has not improved to anything like the extent anticipated, particularly in the case of chronic ailments, the mortality from which has continued to rise, as it has increased over here. In other words, in my opinion, compulsory health insurance has lowered the status of the medical practice.

Those who wish to obtain a clear insight into the present situation, with particular reference to German compulsory health insurance, should read a book of absorbing interest entitled "The Doctor's Mission," by Dr. Edwin Lick, London, 1930, which is the strongest indictment yet framed against panel practice.

But everything else aside, compulsory health insurance, as the term implies, compels countless persons of all sorts to submit to a régime of medical practice on an economic basis which at best only satisfies those who want something for nothing, or, as the expression is in England, nine shillings worth of service for four pence worth of contributions. It is a system incompatible with freedom in a democracy and a system which enormously enhances the power of the state over the life and health, the income and the well-being of the individual.

Wellesley Hills, Mass. FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN.